The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XXIII...No. 1,177. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Military Division of the Mississippi.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest, with 2,000 men, whose advance upon Union City, Tenn., was reported a few days since, attacked that outpost on the 24th inst., and captured the small force of Union troops garrisoning the town. This force consisted of 400 of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, and they made a vigorous defense, repulsing their assailants three times before they surrendered to superior numbers. The enemy destroyed the defenses and hurried southward with their prisoners. Gen. Brayman, commanding the Union forces in this district, says that he shall recommend an abandonment of the outposts of Union City and Hickman, as being useless for military purposes. Forrest then fell upon the town of Paducah, Ky., on the Ohio river, 50 miles above Cairo, early on Saturday morning, and sacked and fired the place. He made four attempts to capture the fort, but was each time repulsed. Most of the burning was done by our gunboats which opened upon the city during Forrest's operations. The Rebels soon retired. Untrustworthy stories are told of losses, putting ours at 12 killed and 40 wounded, and that of the Rebels at 150 to 300 killed, including a Gen. Thompson. The Peosta and Pawpaw, iron-clads, were the gunboats which participated in the late battle at Paducah, opening fire simultaneously with the fort on the enemy's advance into the city, and rendering valuable service throughout the engagement. After being once repulsed in the assault on the fort, Forrest sent a communication to Col. Hicks demanding the surrender of the fort, troops, and public stores, promising that, if the demand was complied with, our troops should be treated as prisoners of war; but if he was compelled to storm the fort, they might expect no quarter. Col. Hicks replied that he was placed there to defend the fort, which he should do, and peremptorily declined to surrender. The enemy then made a second and third assault upon the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy losses. The Rebels then broke lines, formed in squads, occupied the houses and kept up a fire until late in the evening, when they were driven away, our artillery making the buildings too hot to hold them. Toward the end of the battle, it was discovered that our ammunition was nearly exhausted. Col. Hicks then ordered that when it gave out the fort would be defended with the bayonet as long as a man remained alive, which determination was received with hearty cheers by all the troops. The negroes in the front, 220 in all, fought with great gallantry. Our troops consisted of the 40th Illinois Infantry, Col. Hicks, a battalion of negroes, and one regiment (name not yet known). Forrest was next heard from in the evening of the 28th, within eight miles of Columbus, Ky., and having cut the wires between that place and Cairo.

Not less than 5,000 negroes came to Vicksburg with Sherman on his return. They arrived in a state of frightful destitution, many of them absolutely with no garment but an old gunny-bag. They have now been established at the proper stations in the vicinity, and the men are expected to enlist in the "Corps d'Afrique," and the women and children to work on the Government plantations.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Rebels are very strong at Dalton, Polk having recently reënforced Johnston. Longstreet's cavalry are said to have arrived at Marietta, Ga. Our army is said to be in fine condition.

Col. Wetherford, of Gen. Hobson's command, has captured the Rebel Major Henry S. Wenkerflin and the Rebel Capt. Smith. Wetherford reports that Ferguson was killed in the recent fight with Col. Stokes.

The gambling houses in Nashville were closed on the 22d, and all the gamblers ordered to leave the army, and prohibited returning under a severe penalty.

Gen. Schofield's Department.

In pursuance of directions from Gen. Schofield, and in accordance with Gen. Grant's orders, Kentucky has been divided into two Districts. The Western district comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and the Cumberland River, under Gen. Ewing, with headquarters on the railroad. The Eastern district comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and Big Sandy River, under Gen. Hobson, with headquarters in the field. The whole is to be under command of Gen. Burbridge, with Headquarters at present in Louisville. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, belongs to the Department of Tennessee. The express train which left Louisville Monday morning for Lebanon was captured by ten guerrillas, and the two passenger cars of the train were burned. A guard of seventeen Union soldiers on the train surrendered without firing a gun. This guard has been ordered to Louisville under arrest. Union scouts have proceeded four miles beyond Bull's Gap, and report no signs of Longstreet's forces.

The Union advance was, on the 17th, at Morristown, a place some 30 miles south-east of Knoxville on the railroad, and 12 or 15 miles from Bull's Gap, the supposed position of Longstreet. Preparations were making to move on still further. Bull's Gap is however so situated that the Rebels can, by the use of a very small force, seem to be holding it, while their main body departs. So they may be all gone. The country thence to Virginia is also in great part very difficult and very defensible. The Rebels have also greatly the advantage in cavalry; so that they can retreat, if they have not already done so.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Surgeon of the 2d N. Y. Cavalry, who accompanied Col. Dahlgren, and was taken prisoner, but now released, states that in the fight at Richmond, on Monday afternoon, Col. Dahlgren's forces drove the Rebels over two miles and inside the second line of fortifications. We lost five killed and a number wounded, and punished the Rebels severely. The surgeon was left behind to care for the wounded, and in endeavoring to rejoin Col. Dahlgren was captured by the 2d North Carolina, into whose lines he rode, supposing them to be our troops. He was taken to Richmond, placed in a close cell with Col. Cook, Col. Litchfield—who was wounded as stated—three other officers, and four negroes. From Col. Cook, who was at Col. Dahlgren's side, he learned that forty or fifty shots were fired, and that Col. Dahlgren fell from his horse, dead. The rest tried to save themselves, but were nearly all captured. The most severe treatment was given to those officers. They were fed on corn-bread and water, and subjected to insults.

Col. Wells, Provost-Marshal-General at Alexandria, sent out a party of Company D of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, on Wednesday, March 23, under command of Lieut. Jackson, in search of guerrillas. They went by steamer to Freestone Point, and thence through woods, about ten miles, where they captured Capt. Hannegan, the well-known guerrilla chieftain, and three men, six shot-guns, muskets and rifles, three revolvers, one horse, and returned safely on the 25th inst. Hannegan is a dangerous man. He has often boasted he would not be captured alive. There were found upon him passes and permits from the Rebel authorities permitting him to go where he pleased within the enemy's lines.

The Army of the Potomac has been reorganized from five army corps (1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th,) into three, the 1st and 3d being distributed among the others. Gen. Hancock is to command the 2d corps, Gen. G. K. Warren the 5th, and Gen. Sedgwick the 6th. The divisions of the transferred corps are to preserve their badges and distinguishing marks. In the General Order providing for reorganization, Gen. Meade states specifically that the attaching of the 1st and 3d corps to other corps was not at all in consequence of any supposed inferiority as soldiers.

Gen. Pleasonton has been relieved from the Cavalry Corps, and is to report to Gen. Rosecrans; Gen. Sykes is to report to Gen. Curtis, Gen. Newton to Gen. Sherman, Gen. French at Philadelphia, Gen. Meredith at Cairo. Gen. Spinola to a Court-Martial. Gen. Caldwell to be relieved to sit on Court-Martial, and Gens. Ricketts, Gibbon, and Wadsworth to report to Gen. Meade for assignment to command. Gen. Pleasanton takes with him to Missouri Lieuts. Clifford Thomson, George H. Thompson, and Yates, members of his personal staff.

The prevailing impression that Gen. Baldy Smith is filled with "McClellanism," is entirely an error. He was among the first of the Generals on the Peninsula after the collapse before Yorktown to denounce McClellan, officially and unofficially, as incapable, and it is true that he brings here Grant's entire confidence in him as a strategist, an engineer, and a fighting man.

Gen. Grant, with a portion of his staff, arrived at Culpepper on the 24th instant, and was received with enthusiasm. He was escorted to his headquarters, a brick mansion on the main street of the town, by the 14th New-York Volunteers and a troop of cavalry. He will inspect every regiment singly, but no grand review of the whole army will take place.

Gen. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General to the Army of the Potomac, sent to Washington on Tuesday a notorious Rebel citizen and bushwhacker, charged with the murder of the son of Senator Brown of Virginia. The proof is said to be positive, as the deed was witnessed by several of our officers.

The selection of Gens. Warren, Hancock, and Sedgwick, as commanders of the three corps into which the army is consolidated, meets with universal approval. Major-Gen. Warren has established his headquarters at Culpepper Court-House.

The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac places Gen. James S. Wadsworth in command of the 4th Division, 5th Corps.

On the 24th and 25th, about fifteen hundred sick were brought to Washington from the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Butler's Department.

The following items are taken from *The Newbern (N. C.) Times* of March 19: After consultation with the military authorities, the United States Treasury Agent has taken possession of the Gas Works in this city, as abandoned property, and will soon be prepared to receive propositions from responsible parties with a view of putting the same in operation. Nearly eight-tenths of the property is said to belong to insurgents who abandoned the works and fled to Rebeldom when Newbern was taken. Major Jameson, of the 5th Rhode Island Volunteers, is raising a regiment of colored heavy artillery in his district. He is meeting with great success.

It is stated in best-informed circles that Mrs. J. Todd White, the sister of Mrs. Lincoln, did pass through our lines for Richmond via Fortress Monroe with three large trunks containing medicines and merchandise, so that the chuckling of the Rebel press over her safe transit with Rebel uniforms and buttons of gold was founded in truth.

Gen. Gillmore's Department.

We have Port Royal dates to the 26th. There had been no new movements of importance. A large hospital at Beaufort was burned on the 22d. No one was hurt. On the 19th the Rebels made a weak effort at Port Royal Ferry to do us some damage—but they failed utterly. Next day they tried several points on Jenkins's Island, and also failed. From Florida, dates are to the 22d from Jacksonville. The Rebels have made a raid upon Magnolia, and burned two large hotels, which were soon to have been taken by our side for hospitals.

Department of the Gulf.

The capture of Fort De Russey, which is about 60 miles above the mouth of Red River, was very shrewdly and boldly executed. Gen. Smith landed 28 miles below the fort, not far from where Gen. Dick Taylor was encamped with 11,250 men. As soon as Taylor heard of Gen. Smith's landing he attempted to reach the rear and attack. Skirmishing commenced on Gen Smith's left flank before he was aware of the exact whereabouts of the enemy. Being informed of Taylor's designs, he exclaimed, "Now for a race between the Rebels and the United States to the fort." By a quick movement, Gen. Smith, with this army, succeeded in reaching Fort De Russy three hours before Dick Taylor came up. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the 3d and 9th Indiana batteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. The cannonade continued an hour, when Gen. Smith ordered a charge upon the rifle-pits and works, and in less than 20 minutes the Union flag was flying over the fort. The victory was complete, and resulted in the capture of 325 prisoners including 24 commissioned officers, and two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, two 4-pounders, four 32-pounders, two 6-pounders, a lot of small arms, 2,000 barrels of fine powder, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition, and several thousand dollars worth of commissary stores. Fort De Russey is a most formidable work. It is quadrangular in shape, with bastions and bomb-proofs covered with railroad iron. A powerful water battery connects with the fort, the casemates of which are capable of resisting the heaviest shot and shell. The position of the guns was capital for direct and rapid fire upon all boats attempting to pass up or down the river. About 800 negroes were employed a year in constructing the earthworks. Among the cannon captured are two guns belonging to the Morning Light, two rifled guns from the Harriet Lane, and one heavy gun from the Indianola, sunk in the Mississippi last year. The Rebels boast that their iron-plated ram Missouri, now in this river, can sink any gunboat in our Navy. The Webb and Mary Jane are still considered impregnable. Admiral Porter has been busily engaged in removing obstructions from the Red River, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel. Transports are now proceeding up the river without interruption.

The steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., arrived here on Saturday, bringing confirmation of the reports received from the West relative to the capture of Fort De Russey and Alexandria, Western Louisiana, by the forces of Gen. A. S. Smith and Admiral Porter. Alexandria was surrendered to the gunboats without an attempt at resistance. Gen. Banks was to take the field in person within a few days and the Army in Western Louisiana was again on the move, New-Iberia having been reoccupied by Gen. Lee's advance. Two of our gunboats had ascended Grand River to Bute-a-Rose, where last year a heavy engagement was fought, and destroyed a Rebel camp. Guerrillas were becoming bold in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes had taken place between them and the 4th Wisconsin Infantry. A cotton buyer named Charles Zeigler, who had $10,000 in greenbacks, was captured by the guerrillas. Gov. Hahn had called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held on the 28th instant. The Free-State Executive Committee have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Free-State party is uncompromisingly opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the State of Louisiana while under Rebel domination, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the United States.

On March 10 an expedition was fitted out from Brashear City, and sent through Grand Lake and Atchafalaya River after guerrillas. The expedition, consisting of two gun-boats, Nos. 41 and 43, with a small detachment of the 131st New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Pinckney, at noon, next day, about eighty miles from Brashear, were greeted with a round of musketry, which did no other damage than defacing the wood-work on the boats. A few shells sufficed to disperse the rascals, who scattered, and, taking behind trees, kept up an annoying fire for nearly half an hour. When Pinckney landed his force they took to their heels, leaving all their guns and equipage behind them. He had no cavalry, and could not follow. The camp was burned, [and the plunder, including arms and a garrison flag, brought off as trophies of victory. There were no casualties on the side of the Union forces.

Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russey, Red River, were seven killed, two mortally wounded, 12 severely wounded, 27 slightly wounded, and five not specified. The Rebel loss was five killed and four wounded. About 1,000 men had composed the garrison of the fort, but more than half of them had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria.

The expedition which has started from the mouth of Red River, as is supposed against Shreveport, La., consists of 20,000 men under Gen. McPherson, and 25 gunboats.

Department of Missouri.

Gen. Rosecrans has suppressed the circulation in his department of that malignantly treasonable sheet, *The Metropolitan Record* of New-York.

The Frontier.

A special dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., announces that the Army of the frontier is in motion, and that its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

Naval.

The Secretary of the Navy has given the command of the great iron-clad Puritan, now in course of completion at Greenpoint, and sister ship to the Dictator, to Commodore Radford. This is the most exalted command at the disposal of the Navy Department. The Puritan has twice the offensive power of the Dictator, and will have four enormous guns instead of two. Commodore Radford has been the Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard for some years. He entered the service on a Missouri appointment, on the 1st of April, 1825, and has consequently been in the Navy nearly 40 years. He was 13 years at sea, having last been Captain of the steam-sloop Dacotah, and was a schoolmate of Admiral Dahlgren, Commodores Rowan and Rogers, Captains Meade, Drayton, and others. The vessel is rapidly preparing for her trip to Europe. The inner shell of her turret is being taken to its place on board the vessel. It is slid along on greased ways by means of an immense pulley-block, the rope being wound on a windlass by horse-power. The turret rests stationary on its ways till the rope is stretched to a certain tension, when it slips forward a foot or more at a stop. This interior shell is formed of four plates, each one inch thick. When it is in place on the vessel, it is to be surrounded from top to bottom by hoops, each 5 inches thick and 11 inches wide; these hoops being formed in quarter sections, so that four pieces reach round the turret. These hoops are not pierced by bolt holes, but are held in place by the outer shell of the turret, which is 6 inches thick, built up of plates, each seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. This outer shell is to be put together just above the turret, and then lowered into its place with the aid of hydraulic presses.

A letter from Madeira states that the pirate Florida sailed from Funchal, February 29. The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis was in port, but being a sailing-vessel could do nothing. Commander Preble of the St. Louis, in a letter dated March 1, says the Florida succeeded in getting to sea, and he will follow her at once, though hopeless of catching her out of port. Had the St. Louis been a steamer, he would have anchored alongside of her, and unrestricted by the 24-hour rule, his old foe could not have escaped him. The Florida's crew is made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen and only one American. My men were wild to fight, he adds, and I drew the shot from my guns the day she came in, fearing that in their excitement they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of the port.

Secretary Welles has suspended the promotion of two young naval officers, and reduced four others back to school-boys at the Naval Academy, for the gross offense against regulations of going below during their watch without being regularly relieved; a fault similar to the military one of deserting one's post. Indeed, the navy regulations inflict death for this offense, but the Secretary lets these young gentlemen off easily for the reason that their superiors had been negligent with them.

The Newbern Times has the following items: Two steamers, the Alice and Hansa, ran out from Wilmington, through New Inlet, last Saturday night, the 12th inst. They had some 700 bales of cotton each.

Seamen in the army who desire to be transferred to the navy should make application by letter to the Navy Department.

Southern News.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes an appeal to the benevolent in behalf of soldiers' families and other poor of the city, and says: "The poor have not been able to procure supplies at the shops established by the city councils, even at the reduced prices charged by the committee." The appeal states that pressing necessity exists for immediate aid to prevent absolute suffering.

The Chattanooga Gazette says the Rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and vicinity, and that they will capture Chattanooga and occupy Tennessee, when Longstreet moves into Kentucky, which they say he will do forthwith with 26,000 men. The Rebel Gen. Johnston has restricted his officers, from Major-Generals down, to one horse.

The crops in Georgia are represented as looking very encouragingly. In some sections the growing wheat has been injured by the frost, but the general impression is that a few good warm rains will revive it. Thus far everything looks promising for a good crop this year.

Rebel papers of the 25th say that "official information has been received at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, N. C. The force is said to be under command of Gen. Burnside."

Gen. Pillow has been placed in command of the Rebel cavalry in the Northern District of Alabama.

Miscellaneous.

Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky and ex-Senator Dixon of the same State, who arrived in Washington on Friday, are still there. Their business with the President is in reference to the draft. Those who profess to be well acquainted with that subject confidently say that no difficulty is apprehended as to the execution of the draft under the amendatory enrollment act in that State, and that all proper measures will be taken by the Government to prevent military excesses or any contravention of the rights of the citizens; and, moreover, they assert that Kentucky will promptly furnish her full quota under the draft. Gov. Bramlette, with two backers, had an interview with Mr. Lincoln on the 27th, to accomplish by insinuation and coaxing what he failed to get by bullying—the stopping of the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky into the Union armies. It has transpired since the Governor's arrival here, that at the time he remonstrated with the President against turning Kentucky slaves into Union soldiers, he had in type in the public printing office in Frankfort, a proclamation calling upon the people of Kentucky to defy the authority of the Government, and resist its action with force and arms. Ex-Gov. Jacobs has permitted an intimation to escape him that the scheme of resistance contemplated principally the seizure of the lines of communication with Grant's armies in the South, and force them, for want of supplies, to evacuate Georgia and Tennessee, and so let the Rebels get possession of Kentucky and bring her wholly out of the Union. It is probable that Bramlette will go back a wiser and a more loyal man.

The following General Order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1864.

All furloughed men of the Ninth Army Corps, will at the expiration of their furloughs, rendezvous at Annapolis, Md. Department and other commanders will facilitate the execution of this order. By Command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Opinion of Mr. Soliciter Whiting relative to the payment of bounty to free colored volunteers:

The act of March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved February 24, 1864, provides that "all able bodied male colored persons, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled, and shall form part of the national forces, and shall be liable to draft.

Section 11th of the act of 1863 provides that all persons thus enrolled, shall, when called into service, be placed on the same footing in all respects as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

As these acts now stand, they provide for three classes of colored men:

1. Colored men who have been enrolled and drafted; these being entitled to the advance pay and bounty as provided for other volunteers.

2. Slaves of loyal masters who shall have been, or shall be, drafted.

3. Slaves of loyal masters who shall volunteer, or have volunteered.

In each case, beside the bounty or compensation paid to the master, the slave is entitled to his freedom.

No provision of bounty or pay is made in this act for free colored volunteers.

Bills are now before Congress which, if passed, will provide for the last-mentioned class also, bounty and additional pay.

WILLIAM WHITING,
March 5, 1864. Solicitor of the War Department.

The quota of New-York under the call for 200,000 men was 59,230. This number included the credits and deficiencies up to the 1st of March. It now appears that by adding the number of recruits obtained between the 1st and 20th instant, to the number of reënlisted veterans, estimated at about 15,000, that all quotas assigned previous to the call for 200,000 men are filled. Some of the Copperhead Counties (Schoharie, for instance,) have not filled their quota, but they will be required to do so, notwithstanding the fact that the loyal counties have promptly responded to the call, cheerfully bearing more than their share of the burden. About 24,000 sailors have been enlisted in this city and State, and an application has been made to have them credited to the last call. If this be done the remainder of the quota of this State will be filled before the middle of April.

Major-Gen. McPherson has addressed a letter to Gov. Brough of Ohio, conveying a high compliment to the Ohio regiments in the 17th Army Corps. He says: "Every regiment has nobly come forward and enlisted as veteran volunteers, thus giving further proofs of their patriotism, and of their determination to stand by their country until the last armed Rebel has surrendered to the invincible power of an American Government." The General concludes by calling for the best exertions of the Governor and people of Ohio to aid the men, who have only just been sent home on furlough, to recruit their ranks.

In the fight on Monday, at Charleston, Ill., (not Missouri as before given) four of the 54th Illinois Regiment and one Union citizen were killed, and Col. Mitchell, five privates and two Union citizens were wounded. Two Rebels were killed and several wounded.

Major-General Pleasonton, with his aids, Lieutenants Clifford Thomson and George H. Thompson, left town on the 30th for Missouri, where Gen. P. has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans.

Some 200 bales of Government cotton, valued at $10,000, were burned near the depot at Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, by three boys, supposed to have been incited by resident Rebels.

Brig.-Gen. David B. Birney, United States Volunteers, has been confirmed as a Major-General in the volunteer service, his commission to date from May 20, 1863.

Col. Woolford of Kentucky, who made the rabid Copperhead speech the other day, has been dismissed from the army. The punishment is very light.

GENERAL NEWS.

New-York.

The New-York Trade Sale of Books commenced at Cooley's rooms, No. 498 Broadway, on Tuesday, March 22, George A. Leavitt, auctioneer. The invoices of W. H. Appleton, Taggard & Thompson, C. T. Evans, S. P. Putnam, A. K. Loring, A. J. Davis, D. Thomas, James Redpath, Roberts Brothers, and Theodore Bliss, brought satisfactory prices. The attendance was good and the bidding lively, considering it was the first day of the sale. Little & Brown will offer among other attractions their editions of the Poets.

Committees from each Ward of the newly organized Citizens' Association propose shortly visiting Albany with the object of remonstrating against the new City Tax bill recently brought before the Legislature, and upon which a Legislative Committee commenced sitting yesterday. The aggregate estimates of the various city departments amount to $15,000,000, inducing an addition of one per cent upon the taxes of last year. An inspection of the items reveals no necessity for this increase.

An explosion in the refinery of the New-York Coal-Oil Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., occurred on Thursday, March 24. James Noonen entered the room where the oil is refined, with a lighted lamp, when instantly an explosion occurred, and the building was set on fire. Noonen was burned to death. The damage will reach $11,000. The chemical works adjoining, of Langman & Co., were consumed.

An affray occurred in the streets of Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, between an armed squad of the Invalid Corps patrolling the streets and a number of the veteran soldiers belonging to the 75th Regiment of New-York State Veteran Volunteers. Two of the 75th Regiment were shot dead, and two severely wounded.

At a meeting of the New-York Canal Board, on the 29th, on motion of Controller Robinson, the report heretofore made to the Legislature in favor of enlarging the Canal to gunboat capacity, at an estimated cost of $9,000,000, was recalled.

Mr. Robinson reported to the Assembly on the 0th the Metropolitan Police bill. It contains seventy sections, and raises the salary of patrolmen to $1,000 a year, and captain to $1,500. It also assigns 500 policemen to Brooklyn.

Domestic Miscellany.

The colonization of colored men of the District of Columbia and Maryland to Hayti proves to have been a cruel swindle. The agents promised those married sixteen and a half acres of land, and the single eight acres, all with houses on and improvements, and with six months provisions ahead, and promised that they should be colonized in a body. As soon as they were landed they were met by a crowd of farmers, among whom they were immediately and arbitrarily distributed by a Government official. Their protestations availed nothing. They were worked in the fields for six months, were scantily fed and clothed, and at the end of that time were cast adrift, the season having ended, with literally nothing for their half year's toil and privations. They encountered a prejudice moreover as foreigners more hateful and personal than the prejudice against color in the United States they had been persuaded to emigrate away from. Their departure from the island was prohibited and closely watched. To all intents and purposes they were abject slaves in a foreign country to negro farmers who could'nt speak English. What is saved from this wretched experiment is being cared for at the Freedman's village.

Secretary Chase is understood to be making arrangements for the issue of gold notes, receivable for duties, which he proposes to pay for the interest falling due on April 1, May 1, July 1, August 19, October 1, November 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, without rebate on interest due on and before July 1, and with rebate at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on interest due after that date. The aggregate of interest coming due at these dates is about $4,500,000, of which it is supposed that $25,000,000 will be anticipated, in this way making a virtual addition of nearly that amount to the stock of gold.

The eulogies pronounced on Owen Lovejoy in the House of Representatives on the 28th, constituted the most remarkable demonstration of admiration, respect, and love that has been made on the occasion of the death of a member of that body since the departure of John Quincy Adams. From both sides of the House, and from partizans of lifelong opposition to the distinguished Illinoisian, tributes came spontaneously. The eulogy from Mr. Pendleton, of the Southern-Ohio Democracy, exceeded all for its tender and generous appreciation of the dead orator of Abolition.

Gov. Coney of Maine has appointed the Hon. Edward Kent of Bangor, the Hon. John Hubbard of Hallowell, and the Hon. Israel Washburn, jr., of Portland, Commissioners under the resolve inviting the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to coöperate with Maine in extending aid to a military road from Bangor to the St. John River. The Commissioners are expected in Boston next week. The Hon. John A. Poor and the Hon. Joseph Eaton, a Committee on behalf of the railroad, are now in Boston.

An official statement dated March 12, 1864, makes the whole number of cases brought before the Court of Claims since March 3, 1863, when it received final jurisdiction, 131, of which 23 were brought on Thief Floyd's acceptances. The whole amount claimed was $2,269,548, of which the Floyd claims were $609,000. The amount of judgments rendered against the United States for the period is $46,924 85. The amount of claims dismissed or rejected is not, however, given.

The ship R. M. Mills (of Augusta, Me.), Capt. Perry, with coal, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on the 28th, reports that on Feb. 24 she spoke the Austrian bark Due Cognati, Lenas, from New-York for Leith, having on board the ship's company of the ship Lucy Thompson, all but Capt. Crocker, drowned. The Mills received part of them, and the same day found the wreck of the Thompson floating, and saved Capt. Crocker's instruments and some of the officers' clothing.

The French steam-corvette Phlegithon, Commander Maud, arrived on the 30th from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo. She made a thorough search, but saw nothing of her. The Phlegithon has been absent fifteen days, during which time she has encountered furious gales, lost quarter-boats, and sustained other damage.

On Tuesday, at the request of M. L. De Geoffrey, Acting Minister of France, the four men who were committed to the old Capitol Prison as deserters from the French merchant service, were sent to New-York and turned over to the French Consul-General.

Mr. John W. Wallace of Philadelphia has been appointed Reporter of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and goes to Washington immediately. Mr. Wallace's high reputation as a writer and reporter is well known.

The so-called Spotted Fever at Long Branch, New-Jersey, has carried off 37 out of 90 cases. It is believed to be caused by bad food, poisonous rye coffee, and bedroom air vitiated by kerosene lamp-smoke.

The March sale of Scranton coal took place on the 30th. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited, and the prices realized exhibited a marked advance over the last month's sale.

Dr. John Redman Coxe of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania University, died a day or two since, aged 91.

Counterfeit "fives" on the Canton Bank of Bangor, Me., are in circulation.

Political.

The Ohio Copperhead State Convention was held in Columbus, March 23. Vallandigham was beaten by Ranney as delegate to the Chicago Nominating Convention, by by 211 to 216. The other delegates, and the other nominations made were, however, of the Copperhead kind. The Convention passed the following extreme State-Rights and Copperhead resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now, as it ever has been, devoted to the Constitution as transmitted to us by the framers of that instrument and expounded by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and as construed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and as construed in the report thereon in the Virginia Legislature, and that for the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union formed under it, we here, as did the fathers of the Republic, pledge our life, fortune, and sacred honor.

Resolved, That we would hail with delight any and every honorable effort toward a restoration, the normal condition of this Union to wit, internal peace and harmony, and fraternal affection between the several States composing it, and we regret that the measures of the present Administration prevent such a desirable result; and we are, therefore, uncompromisingly opposed to its continuance in power.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of States, or for the purpose of divesting them of their sovereignty, or infringing or impairing their constitutional rights, and being satisfied that its continued prosecution for such objects will, in the end, prove the utter destruction of our civil liberty, we therefore demand the immediate inauguration of peaceable means to obtain an honorable settlement and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the mob spirit now abroad in our land is the natural and inevitable result of the violations of the Constitution and the laws, by the party now in power, and we deem this a proper occasion to renew to our people the warnings of Washington against lawlessness in Government and people. The tyranny of the present Administration has sown the seeds, from which we are now reaping a harvest of crime.

The message from the President transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution of that body calling for information in relation to alleged projects for establishing monarchichal Governments in Central and South America, covers a communication from Secretary Seward, who reports to the President that surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the Department by our Representatives abroad; but there is no correspondence or other form of information which furnishes any trustworthy facts showing the existence of plans for the accomplishment of the object mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, beside being very vague, is in its nature confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest. The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Three important amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania have now passed two successive Legislatures, and will be submitted to the people at a special election during the ensuing Summer, for ratification. These amendments provide:

First: That soldiers in the service (otherwise qualified) be allowed to vote, under proper regulations, wherever stationed.
Second: That the Legislature shall not pass upon matters over which the Courts have jurisdiction.
Third: That no bill before the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject.

In Coles County, Ill., where as in other parts of Illinois the Copperheads have a regular military organization to resist the Government, a number of them on the 28th came to court to Charleston secretly armed, and having gotten up a quarrel, began firing on the Union men, the Copperhead Sheriff of the county firing first. 10 or 12 were wounded, and one killed. The man who fired first was killed on the Copperhead side, and one more. The 54th Illinois regiment occupied the town in the afternoon, and some 20 of the ringleaders were arrested.

At the recent county election in De Kalb County, Tennessee, Lieut. Hathaway, of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry, was elected Sheriff. A company of guerrillas broke up the ballot-boxes in the XIXth District and attempted to break them up in Smithville, but were repulsed. Three of the Home Guards at the latter place were killed or wounded in the affray.

It is understood at Washington that if there is delay in breaking down the gold speculators in Wall street, by letting fall upon them the surplus coin in the Treasury, it is only because the enemies of the Gold bill succeeded by their amendments in disabling Mr. Chase from present action. Let them wait awhile.

The Ohio House has passed resolutions instructing Ohio Congressmen to favor the immediate abolition of Slavery everywhere by Congressional amendment to the Constitution. The same branch of the Legislature has appropriated $1,000,000 for the defense of Ohio from invasion.

The Union State Convention of California has chosen Nathan Coombs, Robert Gardiner, O. H. Bradbury, Wm. Ritter, James S. Otis, J. McNulty, Thomson Campbell, P. B. Anning, the Rev. M. C. Briggs, and John Bidwell, as delegates to Baltimore.

Messrs. John H. Burleigh of South Berwick, James Drummond of Bath, N. A. Farwell of Rockland, and S. F. Hersey of Bangor, have been elected Delegates at Large from Maine to the Union National Convention to be held at Baltimore June 7.

The following cities in Iowa have cleaned out the Copperheads at the polls: Des Moines, Burlington, Farmington, Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Muscatine, Tipton, Indianola, Oskaloosa, Iowa City, Mount Pleasant, De Witt, Le Claire.

Conventions to nominate delegates to the Baltimore Convention of June 7 have been called in Illinois for May 25, and in Colorado Territory for March 10.

The Board of Supervisors of Schoharie County, by a vote of 11 to 4, has resolved not to borrow money to pay the $300 bounty to volunteers under the last call.

Seventeen thousand votes were cast in the recent election in Arkansas. There were only 200 votes against the new Slavery-prohibiting Constitution.

Leonard Swett, an eminent Illinois lawyer, is indicated as almost certain to be the successor of the lamented Lovejoy.

The Union State Convention of California on the 25th pronounced in favor of the reëlection of President Lincoln.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the steamship America, from Southampton March 16, and the City of Manchester, from Liverpool 16th, via Queenstown 17th, we have three days later news from Europe.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Roebuck made another violent attack upon the Government of the United States, declaring that he would be glad "if American shipping were swept from the seas." Mr. Bright remarked that Roebuck's speech was unworthy of any member of the House. Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, denied the existence of a combination between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England. The privateer Florida coaled at Madeira on Feb. 28, and was required to leave port again the following day. In Sheffield about two hundred lives were lost by the great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company bursting its embankment.

According to the *Memorial Diplomatique* the draft of a treaty between the Archduke Maximilian and Louis Napoleon has been agreed upon. This agreement settles the two questions of the French occupation and the claims of France on Mexico. The latter will probably amount to $25,000,000, and are to be paid in fourteen annual installments.

The Austrian army is rapidly advancing in Jutland. Aarhus was occupied on March 12, when the Danish infantry embarked for Fridericia and Alsen while the cavalry retreated toward Viborg. The Prussians have taken possession of Nübel and Rackebüll two places near Düppel, and it is also reported that the bombardment of the Danish fortifications at Düppel has already been commenced. *The London Times* announces that the Conference for settling the whole difficulty may yet be accepted by all the parties concerned. The Duke of Saxe Coburg has had an interview with Louis Napoleon in order, as is supposed, to induce the Emperor to recognize the right of the two duchies to decide freely upon their future government.

Semi-official papers of Vienna assert that Denmark is disposed to accept the armistice and conference propositions in their essential points. *The London Times* and *Star* strongly recommend this course to Denmark. The King of Sweden has opened the Storthing (Diet) of Norway, and announced a bill for an extraordinary credit, to give material aid to the Danes in certain emergencies. The Prussians have captured the island of Fehmern, with the entire Danish garrison. The three Prussian men-of-war which were at anchor in the harbor of Brest have been placed under the command of the Austrian Admiral.

Serious conflicts have taken place in Rome between the Papal and the French soldiers. The populace sided with the former.

We have now an official announcement that the Japanese Government will send fresh Embassadors to Europe to obtain from the European Governments a modification of the treaties.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on March 19 and Queenstown on March 20, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The English Government has declined to produce the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown with respect to the seizure of the Tuscaloosa, on the ground that they were confidential advice for the Government, and that it would be objectionable to produce them. The trial of the Pampero seizure case was to take place on May 5. A motion in the House of Commons, that the statement of the French Procureur-General, at the trial of the Italian conspirators, implicating Mr. Stansfield, a member of the Cabinet, in the plot to assassinate the Emperor, deserved the serious consideration of the House, was rejected by Yeas 161, Nays 171. In Ireland, nine men have been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for practising military exercises. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has definitely accepted the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. to lay the cable in the Summer of 1865. In case of success, the net revenue of the Company is estimated at £432,000 per year.

It is announced as certain that Denmark has accepted the proposed Conference. A naval engagement between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats took place off Rugers Island. The Prussians had to withdraw their ships and safely reached port. The bombardment of Duppel continued. A sortie of the Danes against Rockebull was repulsed. The Prussians had taken Osteer, near West Duppel, and 300 prisoners.

The Pope is seriously ill. The collisions between the Papal and French troops at Rome continue.

America.

The Canadian Ministry had not yet been formed on the 23d. Furguson Blair having failed to reconstruct, Mr. Cartier, the leader of the opposition has been sent for by the Governor. It is generally believed that he will succeed.

By the arrival of the Champion we have dates from Panama to March 16. The Congress of the United States of Colombia has declared war against the Rebels in the State of Antioquia. In the State of Cauca a new raid of the Antioquians was feared. A special envoy from Spain who is to examine the Spanish troubles in Peru, had arrived in Panama.

71.2009.085.01398

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Those of our subscribers who send money by express will please prepay the express charges.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding of Buffalo has written a letter to Morris Ketchum, Esq., of this city, sharply criticising the Secretary of the Treasury's proposed reduction of the current rate of interest on the new issues of Public Debt from six to five per cent. Mr. Spaulding argues that the original Legal Tender act changed the basis of our currency from definite amounts of Gold and Silver coin to bonds of the United States bearing six per cent annual interest payable in such coin—that is to say, the Government substituted evidences of its own indebtedness, bearing a fixed rate of interest in coin, for so much coin in hand. This was in the nature of a forced loan, and modified the basis of value; but altered it to a fixed standard, for which the reduction of the current rate of interest substitutes a changeable one—an alteration decidedly for the worse; and which is now increasing the premium on Gold, inflating prices, unsettling values, and deranging business generally. Mr. S. pleads for a return to the original Legal Tender standard. Such is the gist of his letter.

We think Mr. S. commits the common error of exaggerating the effect of the particular measure he contemplates. We heartily concur in very many of his positions—that simply inflating the Currency till it will float a great Public Loan at five per cent, or even four, is no great financial achievement, nor is it, though an easy, a cheap or wise mode of surmounting our financial difficulties. To borrow at four per cent by so inflating the Currency that everything for which you pay costs double its original price, is bad economy and quack financiering. There is no disputing this.

But Mr. S. errs in supposing—or rather, in indolently assuming—that all six per cent Government bonds are of equal and uniform value. Admit that the Government were required to redeem all its 'greenbacks' or demand notes in six per cent bonds, and should pay one creditor in such bonds redeemable after one year; another in those redeemable after five; a third in such as were payable after ten; a fourth in such as had twenty years to run, and so on—Mr. Spaulding would not feel that the Nation's creditors were equally and uniformly paid: yet his letter would make them so. There have been many years, he will doubtless admit, when a public creditor offered at the Treasury two National bonds in payment of his claim—one of them a six per cent, having six months to run; the other a five per cent, payable after forty years, would not only prefer the latter, but value it five to ten per cent above the other. Now, Mr. Chase was at perfect liberty, under the law as Mr. Spaulding first helped to shape it, to pay out very short or much longer bonds; so that Mr. Spaulding's notion that this act provided a definite and unfluctuating basis for our currency is fallacious.

The simple truth is, that we are at war—engaged in a terrible, desperate, deadly conflict—and our Public Securities are worth more or less according to the prospect of an early or more remote, a favorable or disastrous, issue of our struggle. Bull Run, the Seven Days, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville—each of these, as it occurred, staggered our National credit; and would have done so, whatever the nature of our system of Finance. If we have more disasters—more unaccountable delays—more of 'the heart-sickness of hope deferred'—we shall have more Financial embarrassments, even though our Finances be managed with the utmost wisdom and probity.

Nor do we at all concur in Mr. Spaulding's idea that the recent rise in Gold, and consequent inflation of nominal values, are solely or mainly caused by Mr. Chase's substitution of five per cent for six per cent issues of bonds. That may have been unwise—we do not say it was not—but it has not been half so influential as Mr. S. supposes. Gold has gone up, in part because the work of suppressing the Rebellion has scarcely gone forward since last September; in part because our present Congress has evinced shameful incapacity or infidelity to its trust in postponing the necessary, inevitable action for the reinvigoration of the National Credit. We care not whether you concur or not in our conviction that, in their base subserviency to the Whisky-gamblers, a majority of either House justly forfeited the confidence of their constituents, since you cannot deny that a Congress fit to exist would have matured and perfected *some* sort of Financial system before the close of its fourth month. Not to act at all in a crisis like the present—to increase no taxes—pass no important measures of Finance—till the fifth month of the session, is a glaring confession that our legislators are as incompetent as our Generals have ever been. McClellan's waiting with Two Hundred Thousand men for the leaves to fall, and the mud to dry up, and for all manner of straws to be removed from his path, is fairly paralleled by the obstinate do-nothing impolicy of the present Congress. And it is this, more than any thing done or forborne in the Treasury building, that has sent Gold up like a rocket since the present year came in. Had a good, substantial system of increased taxation—adding at least One Hundred Millions per annum to our Internal Revenue, doubling the duties on imported luxuries, and securing the collection of the Income Tax already levied but not one-quarter paid—been perfected by the 1st of February, as it should have been, Gold would not have been above 50 per cent premium this year. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold under certain contingencies is very well so far as it goes; but it should have been preceded by measures insuring that he would have gold to sell. In the absence of these, it can amount to little; and we have already sent, or must send, away Twenty Millions of Gold, that would have been saved to the country, and have powerfully aided to sustain the National Credit, if an enhanced tariff on luxuries had been passed when it should have been.

There are Members of Congress who have not deserved these strictures, and will not appropriate them. As for all those who shall feel touched by them, we beg to be understood as meaning *them*.

SOLDIERS VOTING—HOW?

The people of this State, by the largest majority ever given by them for any proposition whatever, have decided that their brethren serving the country in her armies shall vote at the next and all following State Elections precisely as though they had remained at home. We presume five-sixths of all the votes cast were given in the affirmative, and that the majority, on a light poll, can hardly be short of Two Hundred Thousand. Had the Township and Charter Elections been held on the same day, the majority must have exceeded a Quarter of a Million.

Now, the Legislature is to determine in what manner the right shall be exercised; and the subject is set down for consideration in the Assembly next Tuesday. Two bills have already been presented, but one only has yet reached us. That before us does not embody the admirable leading feature of the bill of last Winter. That Bill, it will be remembered, directed that the vote should be cast in the election district where the voter resides, whereto—his right to vote being established as at present—the voter shall transmit his ballot sealed to his next friend, and that friend shall open and cast it in his name and behalf. We believe this plan infinitely preferable to that proposed by the Bill we have received, which provides for a canvass in camp. The Bill of last Winter enabled each soldier to prepare and transmit his vote when at leisure; whereas the Army of the Potomac was in line of battle last Fall on the day of the Ohio Election, expecting an attack in force at any moment, whereby thousands lost their votes. If Jeff. Davis should, unhappily, be still infesting the country next November, be sure he will, in his friends' behalf, keep our soldiers occupied on the day appointed for the Presidential Election.

Voting in camp gives officers undue influence, provokes electioneering, contentions, and feuds, which voting by proxy precludes. Each soldier, by the plan we prefer, incloses his ballot in a sealed envelope, transmits that envelope, duly authenticated, to his most trusted friend, and instructs that friend to open the envelope in the presence of the Inspectors of Election, take out the ballots, and cast them in the absent voter's behalf. We should like to see the wives of soldiers in each Election District walk in procession to the poll and cast the votes transmitted to them by their respective husbands. If any one does not know that they might do so amid universal deference and respect, unassailed by even a coarse word, his thought grossly slanders the legal voters of our State.

If this is disallowed—and we see not why it should be—then let each soldier seal and transmit his ballot to the Inspectors of Election in his district, and let it be opened by them in public, on the day of election, and the vote polled like others, after the right of the voter has been established by proof. Why should this be objectionable?

We wish the vote of every elector polled, but no others. And how can it be established in Virginia or Tennessee that John Jones of the 175th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry is an elector—in the first district say—of Somers, Westchester Co., or Carmel, Putnam Co.? *At his home*, his right may be established, or his false pretense exploded, by a dozen witnesses; in camp, it cannot be. Do let us have a law under which the legal majority of a county cannot be swamped by votes cast a thousand miles away by persons never heard of in that county, and at polls over which her inspectors and magistrates have no sort of control.

MEXICO.

By our special correspondence from Matamoros, and an inclosed copy of *The Monterey Morning Star* of March 4, we have two weeks later news concerning the relations between Juarez and Vidaurri. The treason of the latter is fully confirmed. Vidaurri had, ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion, carried on a large and lucrative trade with the Rebels; and rather than have his receipts from this trade curtailed, he has followed the example of his Confederate friends, and become a rebel against the lawful Government of his country. It seems that he had made an attempt to draw over to his side Cortina, the new Governor of Tamaulipas; but in this he has utterly failed. Cortina has remained loyal to the National Government, and has promptly sent troops against Vidaurri, while Doblado is reported to have marched against him from Saltillo, in order to crush him, if possible, before he could get any aid from the French. President Juarez has formally deposed him, but not yet appointed a successor. At the same time Coahuila, which Vidaurri had incorporated with Nuevo Leon, has been restored by President Juarez to the character of a free and independent State. One of the next arrivals from Mexico must bring us an account of an engagement between the forces of Vidaurri and those of the National Government, and it is obvious that the issue of this new conflict is of very great importance to the fate of the Republic. If Vidaurri is crushed, the cause of the National Government in Northern Mexico is stronger than it has ever been. But if Vidaurri should succeed in maintaining himself until he can get aid from the French, he will seriously embarrass the further operations of Juarez.

From another part of the Mexican Republic, a great Mexican victory is announced. The forces under Gens. Uraga and Berozabel are reported to have stormed Guadalajara, and to have captured more than 700 prisoners, 24 cannon, and an immense amount of war materials. The news was not altogether unexpected, for our latest accounts from French sources expressed a fear, that reënforcements were urgently needed at Guadalajara, to prevent it from falling into the hands of Uraga. Some doubt is, however, thrown upon the correctness of the report, by the circumstance that it is announced in a letter from San Luis, dated Feb. 19, and that we had previous reports from the City of Mexico to Feb. 25, not mentioning the fall of the city. It is thought that any news from Guadalajara, which could reach San Luis on Feb. 19, would also reach the City of Mexico by Feb. 25. If it is, nevertheless, true, the French in the City of Mexico must have suppressed the news.

There are other news items of most contradictory character. The defection of Doblado and subsequent resignation of Juarez, are again reported, but both reports, in order to be believed, require better vouchers than we have hitherto seen. On the other hand, it is said that Gen. Diaz was threatening Puebla, and that this city was expected soon to fall, because no reënforcements could be sent. This, also, lacks confirmation.

The expulsion by Gen. Bazaine of the ex-Dictator Santa Anna, who, in accordance with an invitation from the Regency, had returned to his native country and declared in favor of the monarchy, cannot but cause bad blood among all classes of the natives. It will materially lessen the sympathy which many Mexicans seem to feel at present with the French, and will hasten the day when all the people shall be once more united to regain the independence of their common country.

RICHMOND CAMPAIGNS.

An article in *The Richmond Examiner* discusses the expected movement of this Spring against the Rebel capital, with a view to persuade the people of the South that by proper exertion on their part the city is defensible against any possible effort to take it; and offers this considerable morsel of comfort to its desponding readers: "They have sent each year an army always greater than that which they sent the year before. Defeat and disaster have hitherto been the invariable result." Admitting the truth of the latter statement, we deny that it includes any real excuse for discouragement on our part as to future operations. It will appear that past campaigns have failed not from inadequate resources, nor from the insufficient valor of our soldiers, nor from insurmountable existing difficulties, but simply from the stupendous blunders of incapable Generals.

The first movement supposed to have been directed against Richmond was in July, 1861. Gen. McDowell led an army of 18,000 men against the Rebel forces at Manasses, and was defeated; first, because not more than half our available force was sent to the front; second, because he did not know how to handle those he had; third, because Joe Johnston was suffered by the treachery of Patterson to effect a junction with Beauregard on the battle-field, and decisively turned the scale against us. We do not expect hereafter to see either of *those* causes of disaster reappear.

The second attempt—*longo intervallo*—was by way of the Peninsula, and was directed by Gen. McClellan. With an army of 108,000 men he sat down before Yorktown, April 4, 1862, defended at that time by a Rebel force of 7,500 men. McClellan says it was 20,000—but no matter. It is known by the testimony of Senator Bowden that the Rebels never seriously thought of making a stand at Yorktown, till they found siege operations beginning. They were in no condition to resist a determined advance, either at that point, or at any other on the Peninsula, and they have admitted that Richmond would then have fallen, had McClellan gone on. But he dug away industriously before Yorktown till the Rebels got ready to evacuate it, which they did May 4—a month of delay invaluable to them. The battle of Williamsburg followed—fought while McClellan was far to the rear—and the Rebels were beaten, and might, by the testimony of several Generals, have been pursued into Richmond. Instead of which the army was again halted, and two weeks were consumed in a march of fifty miles to the Chickahominy; astride of which stream McClellan finally planted his army within ten miles of Richmond.

The defensive policy was adopted with the same strange persistency here as at Yorktown. Seven Pines was fought May 31—a battle which the enemy brought on—and Fair Oaks the next day. McClellan's disposition of the troops had allowed a raw division to be destroyed the first day, but in spite of that loss and of the resulting disaster, the battle of Fair Oaks, on June 1, ended in an overwhelming defeat of the Rebels. They were terribly beaten and fled in panic, and once more the road to Richmond lay open, but McClellan would not permit it to be traveled. From that time on, there was no offensive movement on our side, and the next scene in the drama reveals this gallant army with its face turned sadly away in disgraceful retreat—disgraceful to its commander, never to its soldiers. The battle of Gaines's Mills was fought and lost by a third of our force contending under an incompetent corps commander against three times their number under Stonewall Jackson. The remaining two-thirds had no enemy between them and Richmond, yet they were permitted neither to assist their comrades nor to advance. After the battle of Malvern another opportunity was thrown away, and in the whole not less than five different occasions when the Rebels expected their capital to fall were lost by this sluggish and timid leader. To him alone is due the total failure of the Peninsula campaign, and since he is not likely to direct another, we need not remember his defeat as a cause of discouragement in the future.

Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign is not to be counted among the movements against Richmond. His business was to create such a diversion in favor of McClellan as to allow the army of the latter to be withdrawn from the Peninsula, and reëstablished in another position. From the time of his defeat, no effort was made to destroy the Rebel military power in Virginia, till Gen. Burnside attacked the army of Lee at Fredericksburg, December 13. He was defeated by Generals who refused to obey orders; by General Franklin who declined to press the attack on the left, which was meant to turn and crush the enemy's flank; and by Gen. Birney, who suffered Gen. Meade's division, which had carried the plateau in front of him, to be halted, driven back, and nearly annihilated by the rallied and reënforced enemy—Gen. Birney meanwhile, with a fresh division, looking on with undisturbed equanimity. Gen. Burnside's plan of battle was a good one. When Gen. Grant attempts to execute one equally good, he will not be hampered and betrayed by lukewarm or hostile subordinates.

Chancellorsville under Gen. Hooker comes next; a battle on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863. Into all the causes of the defeat there suffered we have no space here to enter—though the truth shall some time be told. Suffice it to say that Gen. Hooker began that campaign with an army of 123,000 fighting men, present for duty. His plans were in many respects well conceived and executed, but the actual shock of battle found him incompetent to wield the vast force placed in his hands, and Lee, with 49,700 men, beat him and drove him back across the Rappahannock. Or rather he was not driven back. Not more than half his army had been in action when he retreated, and he retreated before an enemy whose forces he outnumbered two to one; retreated because he was physically and mentally exhausted, and because one corps commander, paramount in personal influence, overpersuaded his weakness. Neither of those commanders will again mingle with the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac.

There is more to be said, but it is all to the same point, and we must stop here. Nothing could be plainer than that hitherto we have been the victims of incapacity—and of worse qualities—in our commanders. They are put aside. With a new leader, crowned with thickly-gathered laurels, let us bate no jot of heart or hope, nor let the prospect before us be clouded by any memory of past defeats.

A MEEK VINDICATION.

The Age (Philadelphia) quoting from another journal not so honest and frank in its opposition to the War for the Union, enumerates among those who will "inevitably support THE TRIBUNE'S candidate for the Presidency," the following:

1. All the howling, bloodthirsty fanatics from Maine to California.
2. Every blaspheming Infidel and Atheist in the country.
3. The filthy practicers of the doctrine of miscegenation: every one of them.

We submit that these allegations are severally and utterly false, and we ask *The Age* to consider the following brief demonstrations that they are so:

I. If there be any "howling, bloodthirsty fanatics" in the land, surely the men who plunged their States into Treason and Rebellion in order to aggrandize and perpetuate Slavery are preëminently such. We submit to the judgment and conscience of *The Age* that modern history affords no other example of so blind, irrational, bloodthirsty a fanaticism as theirs. If we admit their ulterior, impelling *end* to be a good one, surely their *means* were the wildest, the most suicidal, that deluded mortal ever conceived. Their complete, unresisted success would have brought the Canada line down to the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri, insuring the escape of a thousand slaves into freedom for every score that had got away in former years; and then there would have been no recovery. Slavery, by the success of its mad revolt, would have divested itself of the power, the prestige, the navy, the moral weight, of a first-class Power and reduced its political consequence to the level of Brazil or (at the very utmost) Spain. We submit that the fomenters for Slavery's sake of the Southern Rebellion are the craziest fanatics that ever played a great part in human affairs; and *The Age* knows that they do not and will not support *our* candidate for next President, whoever he may be.

II. It is not true that every "infidel and atheist in the country" will support our candidate. Here, for instance, is Mr. George H. Purser—the last man who ever made a public parade of infidel opinions in our city—just out in a public letter, proclaiming his devotion to the regular stamp of McClellan Pro-Slavery Democracy. He never voted with us, and we presume he never will. And he is a representative man among infidels. We do not mean that they all agree with him—for, being usually independent thinkers, infidels are probably divided in political views, like most other religious (or irreligious) parties or cliques; but the truth is not as *The Age* would have it.

III. And it is even more notoriously, scandalously false that "the filthy practicers of the doctrine of miscegenation—every one of them" will support our candidate. Here is a large number of nearly white children of slave mothers who have recently been, and we presume still are, presented to audiences by the Freedmen's Aid Society in illustration of the need of effort for the moral and intellectual improvement of the Freedmen. Several of them are well-known children of Rebel Generals and Statesmen—not one is known or believed to have had a Republican father. And the fullest inquiry and scrutiny will demonstrate incontestably the truth that, for every white father of a colored child who sympathises with the views of THE TRIBUNE, there are at least one hundred who howl and gnash their teeth whenever this journal is named, being Copperheads on this side of the military lines and rank Rebels on the other.

This truth does not rest at all on Anti-Slavery testimony. Whoever will read Chancellor Harper's Vindication of Slavery, will find that he admits the universality of "miscegenation" between the White young men and the colored women of the Slave States. He rather glories in this as less corrupting to the young slaveholders than the illicit intercourse with lewd women which prevails in non-slaveholding communities. And a sister of President Madison once observed that "We Southern wives are but mistresses of seraglios." We might pile proof on proof of the general truth she thus asserted; but the topic is unsavory, and the fact perfectly notorious. It is written broadly on the face of Southern society, especially in the great cities.

May we not, therefore, expect of *The Age* an explicit and complete retraction of its inexcusable calumnies on our friends and subscribers?

SILVER IN NEVADA.

We give below a list of the dividend-paying mines of Nevada Territory. In times like these, when the nation is incurring a large National Debt, it is interesting to know that we have within ourselves bullion sufficient not only to pay the interest on that debt—however large it may be—but, with sufficient men and machinery, the entire debt can be paid off during the present generation. Statistics show that in 1859, what is now Nevada Territory did not export an ounce of bullion, and that the exportation in 1863 was $30,000,000; and this, too, with but few dividend-paying mines.

Claims on the Comstock Lode, including those of Gold Hill proper:

	No. of feet.	Value per foot.	Total Value.
Ophir	1,400	$2,200	$3,080,000
Mexican	100	10,000	1,000,000
Gould & Curry	1,200	5,000	6,000,000
Central	150	1,600	900,000
California	300	1,800	540,000
Central, No. 2	150	1,050	157,500
Kennett	60	1,200	72,000
White & Murphy	210	700	147,000
Dick Sides	500	600	300,000
Best & Belcher	225	1,000	225,000
Savage	800	3,000	2,400,000
Hale & Norcross	400	1,800	720,000
Chollar	1,400	1,000	1,400,000
Potosi	1,400	1,500	2,100,000
Fairview	1,200	500	600,000
Coppers & Mills, 1, 2, 3, 4	1,200	400	480,000
Apple & Bates	10	3,000	30,000
A to Imperial Co	128	3,500	403,000
Bacon M. Co	45	10,000	450,000
Empire Mill and Mining Co.	32¼	16,000	512,000
Hamilton & Co	22¾	10,000	227,500
Grissam & Co	20	15,000	300,000
Sparrow & Co	20	10,000	200,000
Plato	10	10,000	100,000
S. S. Bowers	20	10,000	200,000
Hamilton & Co	20	10,000	200,000
Winters & Booth	20	8,000	160,000
Coover & Co	21	8,000	168,000
Rice & Co	13½	8,000	108,000
Logan & Holmes (two)	65½	4,000	262,666
Winters & Co	50	3,500	175,000
Dall & Davis	25	3,000	75,000
Johnson & Ladman	25	3,000	75,000
Arrington & Co	25	3,000	75,000
Burke & Hamilton	40	3,000	120,000
Irwin & Co	30	3,000	90,000
Yellow Jacket	1,200	1,000	1,200,000
Total	12,558		$25,342,666

The total number of feet in all these claims is 12,558, which, at the present market rates, are valued at $25,000,000. This estimate comprises only those supposed to be located directly upon the Comstock ledge. There are several parallel leads in close proximity to the Comstock, some of which, perhaps, continue throughout its entire length; and from those leads valuable ore has been extracted, but not, as yet, in sufficient quantities to be very remunerative, if we except a few of the more prominent claims.

About 5,000 feet of the 12,558 above enumerated in the Comstock ledge are now yielding a revenue to stockholders. The energy displayed in the development of these mines will, if continued, soon add other claims to the dividend-paying list.

The Gould & Curry is yielding, at the present time, about $450,000 per month; and, when all the improvements now under way are completed, it is thought that the product will exceed $500,000.

The Ophir is producing about $150,000 monthly. The yield of the Savage exceeds $100,000. The Potosi yielded $77,000 in one month.

The total product of all the mines on the Comstock, including Gold Hill proper, cannot at present be far short of $1,000,000 per month, which is just 4 per cent per month upon their market value of $25,000,000.

THE PORT ROYAL SLANDER.

The Rev. Mr. Billings clears himself from all responsibility for the wicked and cruel slander perpetrated against the noble and self-denying women who have devoted themselves to the education of the emancipated slaves of Port Royal, by Copperhead newspapers, in the following letter, received yesterday:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: The atrocious calumny upon the lady-teachers at Port Royal originated last Fall with *The Manchester* (N. H.) *Union*, a sheet too mendacious and vulgar to merit even contempt. The assertion of *The N. H. Patriot*, that I "confirmed" the lie, is maliciously false; as not a word nor hint has ever escaped my lips to that effect.

Nothing but the foulest political venom could have induced such a libel upon a noble class of women, engaged in a noble work. It is humiliating to feel obliged to deny the gross and disgusting falsehoods of an unscrupulous press. The mulattoes of the South, it is well known, are compelled to acknowledge paternity with the "chivalry"—their misfortune more than their fault.

L. BILLINGS.

Brattleboro, Vt., March 23, 1864.

We now call upon *The Manchester* (N. H.) *Union*, and *The Concord* (N. H.) *Patriot*, to produce, if they can, any other authority for the infamous falsehood they set afloat. And we demand, in the name of justice of *The N. Y. Herald*, and other kindred sheets which have helped to circulate it, to republish this emphatic denial of the Rev. Mr. Billings. Let us see if for once they can be shamed into common decency.

FIGHTING.

We pretend to no acquaintance—as our readers already know—with the Art of War, in so far as it is a specialty. We endeavor to exclude from our columns all tidings of movements in progress or in contemplation. We have very little to say of movements on our side that have terminated, except when we can commend, or at least justify them. We did not even commend the authorization and appointment of a new Lieut.-General until all was over, when we *did* approve the selection most heartily. And all that we have since heard from or of Gen. Grant strengthens our faith in him. Without being the least in a hurry, we presume that he will, in his own good time, lead one of our armies to battle, and we trust to victory. And we have a strong premonition that he will avoid the errors which have caused the miscarriage of some former efforts.

The dispersion of our forces—to some extent unavoidable—has caused the most of our disasters in the past. After we have lost a battle—at all events, failed to win it—we discover that a few more regiments would have insured us a decisive triumph, and that we *had* the regiments, only they didn't happen to be where they should have been. If we lose any more battles from this cause—which we trust is not to be—we wish to have it clearly understood that such strategy is not of our invention, but is to us quite incomprehensible.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Cases to which it Applies Defined—Regulations for Taking the Oath of Allegiance—Civil and Military Officers May Administer the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of those benefits; and *Whereas* the objects of that Proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and *whereas* the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole of the civil, military, or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large, and free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

Persons excluded from the amnesty offered in the said Proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim that the oath presented in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory, not in insurrection, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon, the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government.

The Secretary of State will keep a registry thereof, and will on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done [L. S.] at the City of Washington, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Obituary.

OWEN LOVEJOY.

The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Member of Congress from the Vth Illinois District, died in the City of Brooklyn at half-past 11 o'clock on Friday night. He had been indisposed for several months, but was not confined to his bed until the 15th instant. In his last illness he was attended by his wife and daughter and many sympathizing friends and acquaintances.

This eloquent champion of freedom was born in the town of Albion, Kennebec County, Me., on the 6th of January, 1811, and was therefore 53 years of age at the time of his death. His father was a minister and farmer, and young Owen worked upon his father's farm until he was 18 years of age, when he spent a short time in a neighboring academy, and afterward went to Bowdoin College, where he was at the same time pupil and teacher—paying for his own tuition by teaching others.

He left college in 1835, and emigrated to the town of Alton, in the State of Illinois, where his brother, E. P. Lovejoy edited an Anti-Slavery newspaper. He remained there until 1837, when his patriotic and noble brother was murdered by a Pro-Slavery mob. He did not leave the town, however, until he had uttered his protest against Slavery in a spirited and touching biography of his martyred brother. He then removed to Princeton, where he became the pastor of a Congregational Church, and where he also became distinguished for his uncompromising hostility to "the sum of all villainies." During his ministry he was frequently arrested, sometimes charged with making incendiary speeches against Slavery—sometimes with feeding, clothing, and aiding fugitive slaves. On such occasions he chose to plead his own cause, and when the case closed, it was his custom to announce to the court and the parties assembled, where and when he would deliver his next Anti-Slavery address.

In this way he labored in season and out of season—preaching, lecturing, writing, toiling, praying for the abolition of Slavery till 1854, when he was elected to the State Legislature of Illinois, where he voted for Abraham Lincoln as his first choice for United States Senator. His talents and influence were recognized by his constituents and in 1856 he was elected to a seat in the XXXVth Congress, and has been reëlected to the XXXVIth, XXXVIIth and XXXVIIIth Congresses, winning a national reputation for industry, courage, and eloquence. Among the incidents of his public career, will be remembered the scene in the House in April 1860 in which Prior of Virginia undertook to silence him. Lovejoy was speaking with that electric power which marked his efforts, when he was interrupted by Pryor with threatening gestures, who said he did not wish to hear any more "such trash." Mr. Lovejoy replied that for six weeks the House had listened to the trash of the Democratic members, and it now was his turn. He was at once warmly and earnestly sustained by the Republican members. Out of the discussion that followed grew the Potter and Pryor challenge. Mr. Lovejoy was a great favorite in the district he represented, and he did a vast deal toward creating and molding the political opinions of his constituents. He was a brave and truthful man, and his private life was without reproach. In person he was stout and muscular, with a large, well-balanced head, a genial face, and magnetic eyes, that sparkled when he was engaged in debate. As a pastor, he was eminently successful. At Princeton, where he settled, he established a church which became one of the most prosperous, influential, and wealthy of the churches of the West. Among the members were two brothers of Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the poet and editor. On his election to Congress he gave up the ministry, and devoted his attention to politics. In his death the country has lost a true patriot, a faithful leader, and an honest man. The funeral of Mr. Lovejoy will take place at Plymouth Church at half past one to-day. Drs. Storrs, Cheever, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will officiate. At the close of the services the remains of the deceased will be removed to Princeton, Bureau County, Ill. Senator Trumbull, now in New-York, has telegraphed to Representative Washburne to endeavor to make up a Congressional delegation to follow the remains to their final resting-place. The body of the deceased was examined yesterday, and the physicians decided that he died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mrs. and Miss Lovejoy, widow and daughter of the deceased, will accompany the remains to the West.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR.—This Fair will be held in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, beginning May 17, with the object of raising funds to be expended under the general direction of the Western Sanitary Commission for the armies in the Mississippi Valley. The Western Commission, as its name implies devotes its efforts especially to the Western troops, but neglects none within the limits of its operations. Its average expenditures for the last two years have been $50,000 a month, and its treasury needs replenishing. It is hoped to raise at least $500,000 by the Fair. An appeal is made to all the loyal people of the Union. For past expenditures large contributions were received from California and from New-England—Massachusetts alone giving one-fourth of the whole receipts, whereof $200,000 came from Boston. The circular of the Fair is signed by Gen. Rosecrans

as President, and James E. Yeatman as Chairman of the Executive Committee—names which are sufficient guarantees of good management. New-York ought to spare something from its abundant generosity in aid of the Western Fair as well as for her own. Goods and packages should be sent to James E. Yeatman, St. Louis; money to Samuel Copp, jr., Treasurer, &c., St. Louis.

THE RETRIBUTIONS OF THE WAR.

The Slave in the Master's House.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1864.

To COXE of Georgetown, of Fourth street of that ilk; Coxe baptized Richard, fugacious in the Rebel army.

Coxe, your house is full of guests—and they are not the echoes of your treasonable curses against the country that gave you birth, nurtured you and enriched you, nor are they the ghosts of the dead Northmen, personally chargeable to you in the account current which Justice is keeping with this Rebellion. They are little "niggers," Coxe—sick little "niggers," well little "niggers;" little girl "niggers," little boy "niggers"—all orphaned, or waifs snatched from the waves of the war that has washed Slavery loose in Virginia and Maryland. Some of these "niggers," Coxe, are very little. One was picked at midnight out of an ash-barrel, just before it froze stiff in that terrible January weather. That must have been a very little "nigger," Coxe, and if you should measure with your foot-long revolver any one of the six that nightly get paved in bed in the south-east corner of your drawing-room you could not find one that was three times the pistol's length. Coxe, I called at your house the other day. You were not in, but Caspar Hauser (not of Germany, but remotely of Timbuctoo) was in, and was making himself comfortable on your dining-room sofa—the small one nearest the fire-place. Caspar was instructing himself in the use of a pocket-handkerchief, and measuring with idle fingers the exposure of his shirt-tail. [Coxe, what a striking similarity there is between the childhood of little "niggers" and little whites!] Caspar had a cold in his head, and with the characteristic perverseness of children, threatened to go into a measles, or try a young pneumonia for a while, or a small diphtheria. The big, red-plush arm-chair—you recollect it, Coxe—"Alice" and "Milly" were in its deep embrace, just a trifle engaged in uprooting each other's wool in a struggle for the larger half of it—but only a trifle, Coxe. They were very well behaved children, I assure you—but coughing like young wolves, and tormented with phlegm. They had been picked up, Coxe, as it were, from the very surface of the earth in the month of January. They had a right to cough, and it was inevitable that they should spit. Your dining-room table, Coxe—you remember it—the leaves down—beautiful little "nigger" under it, imagining herself Queen of Sheba in a palace of gold. A handsomer woman, Coxe, than you ever saw, and a better one than ever suckled a slaveholder, stooped down, and with her gloved hand drew out the Queen, and took her on her lap; and she kissed the child, and, covering its pretty upturned face with a look of divine compassion, the beautiful and the good woman said to it dreamily, "May God see that you be well brought up!" 'T would have dishonored the roystering hospitality of your dining-room, Coxe, for me to have said "Amen!" to that prayer with a tear; so I whirled my back upon the little drama, and contemplated the use to which another of your guests, hight "Dinah," was putting your office desk. This young goddess of the African chase was lolling upon its open lid in an advanced stage of the mumps, swathed as to her jaws with a napkin, and sluggishly pushing people in and out of a house, which she had constructed out of some of your books. The house was a leetle bit Timbuctooish in its architecture, and the people were only bits of anthracite coal; but, Coxe, the child's play was astonishingly like that of white young ones—astonishingly like. 'Twould have interested you to see it. The mumps, you will observe, Coxe, with an auxiliary catarrh, had made the child's breathing difficult. Her mouth was open, the lips sadly swollen, the nose (Coxe, I wish I could say it was dry—we will pass that, however), and her eyes decidedly bunged up and streamy. But "Dinah" got comfort, and much of Nature's medicament out of the grammar and geography, and Doddridge's Rise and Progress you left behind in your rebellious flight. She occasionally unroofed her house by taking Doddridge off to look for pictures. Her enjoyment of them when subsequently found in the geography was languid and listless; but really, Coxe, I dont know of anything that would have made the poor sick orphaned waif upon your desk-lid more happy than those pictures, unless it might have been a pocket-handkerchief.

A natural anxiety, Coxe, to know the fate of the Brussels carpet in your dining-room, undoubtedly gnaws your bosom. None of your Secesh neighbors have hooked it. It is safe on the floor, and the shod feet of your little guests will scare out of its piles all the varieties of moth. Not one will have a chance to get into it. Dismiss from your mind all anxiety on the subject of moths, Coxe.

The drawing-room—your heart is in it, Coxe, I see. That Kidderminster, white, purple, and gold—very handsome fabric, Coxe—great credit to your taste. Astonishing how little it is soiled! The room was a hospital, you know, at first—afterward a school-room—and a very good school-room it made, too—just big enough for fifty. All gone now to big Government-built seminary of learning, Coxe, about one hundred and fifty-three feet, two inches and one-quarter—love to be exact, Coxe—exactness a great virtue—north-east from your back drawing-room window. All gone, I say, Coxe, save a heap of little toys in the bow-window—small flags (stars and stripes of your betrayed country, Coxe), tin chariots, plaster eagles, golden as to their wings, blue dogs, pink sheep exceedingly natural in expression, yellow and red horses on the gallop—indeed, all the delightful trash the little Coxes got on and about January One, every Anno Domini. All gone, I say, save an iron bedstead, on which I suspect, Coxe, that two or three of your little guests moaned and shivered through the first stages of the small-pox. Through its last stages, Coxe, they passed into that celestial Democracy where no man has foot-room to stand, cow-hide in hand, and deny the equality and brotherhood of the human race.

The kind Massachusetts woman (Coxe, you and I ought to get down on our knees every night and thank God for having created that State) leads the way off your Kidderminster—astonishing how well preserved that carpet is!—up stairs, into bed-chamber—let us see—north-east by the mariner's compass, and distant from a Government-built seminary of learning for the development of abandoned young Africans, one hundred and fifty-three feet, two inches and one quarter—pardon my exactness, Coxe—quality of my mind. There are two beds in this room, a wood fire on the hearth, and on the right side of the hearth sits a little thing in a little arm-chair, wrapped closely in a shawl, which it has drawn over its head—a poor little negro waife, picked up somewhere crying with hunger and with cold, and brought to your house, Coxe. I lifted my eyes from its lack-luster face, and unchildlike immobility, to the Massachusetts woman.

"In a decline, Sir," she said.

How queer! A child of five years old dying of consumption. On the other side of the hearth, in another little arm-chair, sat another small waif, just emerging from a suffocating fit of whooping and coughing. Accustomed as you are, Sir, to consider children with black skins as animals and marketable commodities, surely it would have touched your compassion to see the gasping of this little orphan for breath, and the wild and tearful look with which it implored help. And it would have touched your manhood to have seen a well-bred Yankee woman, without demonstrativeness, or the faintest show of professional philanthropy, minister to its wants with a naturalness of conduct enlightened by truth and inspired by a heroic sense of duty. The occupants of the two square beds were so little, and they were so black, and they were so helpless! Pity could not regard with steadiness the tiny skeleton limbs, nor steadily regard the log-like insensibility of the slight forms, which did not disturb the counterpane, but left it smooth as first spread over them. Through this emotion of compassion, as through a warp, ran a woof of thought about sick property—property with typhus fever—property with pneumonia—property bandaged to cover some of the sequels of small-pox treated allopathically—property blind with influenza—about black as the color of property—about new-born babes as property—about Virginia, "the mother of States," dropping her black children as a scared kangaroo might drop her young ones out of her pouch, and Yankee women coming after and gathering them up in their aprons—and then, through the thin little hand I was dreamily staring at, seemed as if when next lifted it would be lifted in pieces. I could not help thinking that all this little sick property must be marked, and I wanted to turn down the bed clothes and look under the little shirts for the owners' initials branded into the children's backs with hot irons. But Coxe, they don't brand little "niggers"—very little "niggers"—do they Coxe? Well, well, Sir! that was a sad room of yours. Thirteen children have died in it—killed by the orphanage and neglect which accompany the sudden hegira of slaves from Bondage to Freedom.

But, Coxe, it will do you good to go out of your back door to that seminary of learning founded upon your property during your rebellious absence. An elegant two-story, whitewashed edifice, Sir; but, Coxe, you are unobservant! Ah! you contemplate the sports of these larger children. Beautiful quality in a man's character, Coxe, sympathy with the play of children—immense that way myself. The chase of that cow through your grounds is indeed in the highest style of white-boyish art. Excellent shot!—couldn't have thrown that old coffee-pot better yourself, Coxe, at that age; but unlucky heading of the animal though—smashed that Norway spruce forever, Coxe.

Indeed, all those trees show the awkwardness of the cow as an animal of the chase. Every one of them is broken—or are they browsed off? Why, it is plain as day, Coxe, you are the victim of the lawlessness and selfishness of your own slave society. All your Secesh neighbors let their cows run at large, and run at large in your grounds, Coxe. They have ruined your place, Sir. By Jove, won't there be a season of law suits when you get back! There, Sir. That cow having been smashed through a panel of your fence with a platoon fire of bricks, old shoes, pieces of bottles, tin cans, tree branches, and iron hoops, let us see this seminary of learning.

Sixty nice desks, each with a little arm-chair, in a long and high white-washed, well-lighted, well-ventilated room, and benevolent, intelligent-beaming Massachusetts woman No. 2, to tell you that her fifty scholars knew literally nothing when they were brought to her—couldn't count ten, couldn't tell the days of the week—never had heard of God!

"How do you teach them, madam?"

"I pour from my mouth into their's."

—Coxe, that is a great thing to do, if it can be considered by a man who has all his life been pouring from the "nigger's" hand into his own. We Northern men call that devotion, Coxe. That woman has poured the alphabet into your guests, and poured the numerals, and poured much idea of God and of duty, and poured some hymns into them, words and music, Coxe. your country seat, though a chase for cows with crumpled horns, and every way utilized for the happiness and health of half a hundred boys and girls, is immensely honored. There is a college on it for the education of young "niggers." And above the college, Coxe, is a large dormitory, beautifully white-washed, well ventilated, swept with new brooms? Northern women, with capital eyes for dirt, pronounced it good—and as we came away from the clean and smooth beds, I stopped to count a pile of as yet unused school-desks and little arm chairs. I know you will be glad to hear, Coxe, that there were fifty of them. Fifty and fifty make a hundred! University here some day, Coxe, eh? Thank you for running away, Coxe—don't look at the Amnesty Proclamation—stick it out—give time to the acorn this Yankee woman has planted, to grow—continue rebellious—don't come back!

But you Northern people who have gone with me through the house of this traitor and over his property, and have enjoyed with me the retributive upsetting of relations, by which abandoned Slave children are in possession of the furnished mansion of a fugitive Rebel Slave owner, think not that this act of charity and justice has been without cost. Good women here in Washington, themselves from the North, have, with much care, much hard work, and perseverance through discouragement, established this "Home for the Abandoned Colored Children." They want help. They should receive help—generous help. Let all who are willing to give it send their money or other gifts to SYDNEY H. GAY of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. He will forward them. G. W.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A Noticeable Fight at Yazoo City—A Strange Turn in Affairs in Southern Cities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, March 21, 1864.

One of the most noticeable fights in this war took place at Yazoo City, on the 5th inst., between the 11th Illinois and 8th Louisiana, under Col. Coats, and four brigades of Rebel cavalry. The battle commenced at 10 in the morning and lasted till 4 in the afternoon, and was of the most desperate character, being in the streets of the city, when the people fired from the houses, which were burned. Finally we were victorious, and our troops have returned to Vicksburg with a loss of six killed and 20 wounded.

Now the 11th Illinois is mostly composed of the old 109th, decidedly disloyal, and all of its officers were dismissed in disgrace. When the 109th came South the negroes in Cairo fled for their lives—several hundred of them took after one and nearly killed him. It was their practice, when they met a Union man, to hold their noses and cry "nigger, nigger." What shall we say? The 8th Louisiana, which helped them in this fight, and did nobly, is composed of negroes, black as the ace of spades. Now they say, that if they had had another such regiment they would have defeated the Rebels entirely. You see we are moving.

I will speak now of most strange and unexpected affairs. I learn from the most undoubted sources that in New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and in smaller places where we have permanent military posts, nothing has become more common than for our soldiers to marry the women of the country. At Memphis, from fifteen to twenty such marriages occur weekly. Let us look at this with the light which social science gives us. Naturally, men establish and live in society. Whatever may be their occupation—fighting, trading or farming—they will associate in society, and the foundation of this is the family relation. Where opportunity affords, no great length of time can pass in which society will not be organized. It is now from two to three years that we have held most of the places named, and, as a consequence, men without wives, and women without husbands, unite to form a new society, for the old one was, if not destroyed, greatly disrupted, and this, without regard to the fact that formerly they were bitterly opposed to each other.

Society is stronger than armies. It flourishes equally in savage and civilized countries, and it survives the wreck of the proudest empires. Women will not see themselves grow old and always refuse the offers made them; men will make offers to such women as they see longest and most. It may be safely said that, if either were black, and there were no other choice, the result would be the same.

These Southern women see no chance of those they preferred ever coming back. They have waited long, and they are sorry for them, but it is no fault of theirs that their friends, the Rebels, however fierce and determined they may be, cannot retake their lost cities and countries, and they are not going to throw away their lives for men whom they are not likely ever to see again. Hence they accept as husbands their conquerors. Some of these marriages may not be sincere, as elsewhere, but the most of them will last with life, and are founded on sincere attachment.

At first widows with large property and no one to attend to it accepted Union husbands, hoping, and with good grounds, to save their wealth. I know of several young men of good qualities who thus have become rich. I know of one who in a month after marriage sold $50,000 worth of cotton, which the widow for six months had tried to sell in vain. Other ladies, whose fathers and brothers were in the Rebel army, and had no homes, married; and now, some with fair means and good homes, and who also are well educated, are proud of a gay officer for a husband. There has always been an idea among the women of the South that Northern men make the best husbands. Whether this is true or not is doubtful, but it is certain that multitudes of our officers have every accomplishment, and are skilled in all the arts which attract women. In the ball-room, the parlor or at promenade they act the perfect gentlemen; and if the subject of discourse be literature, art or philosophy, or even matters of practical life, they are ready to instruct or amuse.

So long as we continue to possess the country these marriages will increase. There are men enough in the army who might never marry at the North, to furnish husbands to all who want, and yet leave few or none among us disappointed. The novelty of these matches will attract many who did not propose to marry.

It is evident from this that in a few years more, the Rebel soldiers will be forgotten in the places where they were born, and should they return they will find, beside their houses and lands being occupied by others, that their women have become the wives of their enemies.

Every reflecting mind must see that these events will powerfully contribute to destroy prejudice, to produce a common language, and a lasting peace.

We may look on this matter with surprise, but history is repeating itself. N. C. M.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

An "Orderly Boat"—Arrival of the Transport Fleet—Active Work Ahead.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ABOVE MOUTH OF RED RIVER, March 14, 1864.

To-day your reporter has the first opportunity since the grand rendezvous of gun-boats at this point, to communicate with the civilized world. There are now here a fleet of twenty-nine vessels, comprising iron-clads that creep about the river like monster turtles or lie motionless at anchor, reminding one of the great amphibii in the North sea, that we used to read of when we were boys, in the big encyclopedia with the red back and hard name—"tin-clads" of the stern-wheel species with their brass 12-pounders staring at you with the unwinking gaze of a fish, wooden gun-boats of the pattern of 1861, which possess in majesty what they lack in strength and are after all, among the most serviceable vessels in the Western navy, and the inevitable little tugs or "orderly boats," as they are sometimes called, always on the move and as restless as swallows. These tugs are the curiosities of the fleet, and while we are waiting for Gen. McPherson to come on with his soldiers, I will describe one. Twenty yards off is a sample—the "Little Giant." She is a long way from home, considering her size, having come all the way from Chicago early in the war. She is about as long as a boy of 15 can go in three or four jumps, but it would not do for him to try his agility athwart ships, as he would jump over the other side into the river. A caboose on the deck reaches from about five feet from the stern to the same distance from the bow. A roof about four feet square and two feet higher than that of the caboose shelters the pilot, who is also mate and watchman, beside being commander of the vessel. The caboose is occupied by the engineer, a boiler nearly as long as the boat, and a negro fireman. She has fully six feet depth of hold, and on the stocks looks nearly as high as she is long. But there is concentrated within her small compass, sufficient power to propel a vessel in whose hold she could be hid away, and she will tow the largest vessels in the fleet. These tugs have rendered valuable services during the whole campaign on this river. In the advance of our fleet down the river after the fall of Island No. 10, whenever a place was neared at which it was supposed the Rebels might be fortified, one of them would be sent in advance, and after peeping cautiously around "the point," would send back to the fleet and report, but not without sometimes exciting the impotent wrath of a Confederate cannon. We have lost but two of them during the war—one at Fort Pillow and the other in trying to run the blockade at Vicksburg.

ON BOARD OUACHITA—5 o'clock.

The transport fleet from Vicksburg is just coming in sight. The whole naval fleet is alive with excitement and the decks are covered with gunboatmen and marines. Signal flags are flying on the flagship and being answered from the other vessels. Everything indicates an immediate change in the monotonous life that we have just passed through, and the opening of an active campaign. Five transports are already round the point, and the heavy cloud of smoke that marks the meanderings of the river for fifty miles above us foretells the coming of many more. The crews of the gunboats greet the soldiers on the transports with loud cheers as they come within hailing distance, and the soldiers respond with the roll of drums and an answering cheer that might be heard for miles. This is truly one among the most inspiring scenes of the war. The army and navy are being banded together in equal strength for one of the most promising campaigns of the year, and with that cordial good feeling which should animate all those who are fighting for a worthy purpose, such little jealousies as may have heretofore had temporary existence between the land and naval forces are forgotten, and they hail each other with the cordiality of brothers in a common cause.

The entire fleet will be here, it is said, in four or five hours. If possible you shall have further reports before the expedition leaves. Whether this will be in three hours or three days, cannot be said now.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Appearance of the City—Progress of Education Among the Blacks—Preparing for the Spring Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 7, 1864.

Vicksburg for the past week has presented a most curious and striking picture of the "pomp and circumstance of war" as well as its terrible realities and sad changes. The most enthusiastic disciple of Utopia could not imagine a greater metamorphosis than Rebellion has wrought in the "Gibraltar of America." Strolling through the city the stranger is amazed and somewhat puzzled to understand how so haughty and chivalrous a class of people could ever have inhabited the thousands of mud caves which remain to-day mute witnesses of the terrific bombardment of this town by our land and naval forces. These excavations form one of the greatest curiosities to the tourist, and their silent halls of clay are painfully suggestive of the ever memorable siege. These mud huts are simply extensive excavations tunneled through the innumerable bluffs and precipitous hills that abound within the city limits of Vicksburg and its suburbs. The labor of digging out these retreats was performed by slaves before the bombardment commenced, and thousands of negro laborers were kept at work day and night excavating, after Gen. Grant notified them of his intention to bombard the city. Many of these caverns were quite extensive, being divided into family apartments, consisting of three and four rooms, the walls and floors of which were covered with carpeting. Here whole families burrowed for weeks, not daring to venture out except during the brief cessation of "Yankee" hostility. Some of the entrances are Gothic-shaped, with arches of the same style of architecture, chiseled out of the solid clay. The different tastes of the various occupants are strongly manifested in the construction of these temporary abodes, for while some are approached by a descending flight of regular clay steps, others are reached by crawling through a small aperture of sufficient size to admit the passage of one person in a most unbecoming manner, viz: on hands and knees.

Whenever these chivalrous people were in want of anything which required great exposure to danger in the streets in order to secure it, they very generously compelled their slaves to perform such agreeable duties. The gloomy aspect of these tenantless caves to-day, as the grand swelling chorus of the "John Brown" anthem reverberated through their deserted halls brought forcibly to mind the tremendous change worked out by loyal bayonets. Above many of these caves, once the hiding places of the cruel, traitorous and cowardly slave-mongers, to-day the very slaves that crouched beneath the bloody lash of these monsters stand free, clad in the uniform of loyalty. "The savage dogs of war" surmount these caves, and the footsteps of the liberated slave re-echo as he paces up and down his post with his glistening bayonet. The tyrant's symbol of Slavery and despotism no longer waves its rebellious folds in the clear sunlight of heaven. The clanging of chains and the baying of bloodhounds no longer disturb the repose of unoffending men and women. After inhabiting these mud-hills, it would surely seem that the occupants are well entitled to the name of "Mudsills," which the "Chivalry" have so long ascribed to our people.

It may not be uninteresting to those who have never visited a town after its bombardment to know the effects such a fearful storm of leaden rain and iron hail as was showered upon this nest of treason by our loyal boats on land and water. Passing up Washington street, which is the principal thoroughfare and business mart of Vicksburg, scarcely a building of any size escaped injury. Where the deadly solid shot failed to perform its work of ruin, the demoniacal shell and satanic grape and shrapnell completed the devastation. The "Washington Hotel" (one of the worst conducted hotels in the world, where the wearied traveler is permitted to famish, paying for the privilege $3 per day) suffered considerably. Several chimneys are still in a dismantled condition, while the rear of the building had several feet of thick brick wall scattered in the most promiscuous manner. The Court-House, which is a fine, substantial, stone building of the Doric order of architecture, stands upon one of these abrupt bluffs peculiar to Vicksburg. This building was struck, singular to relate, but twice, notwithstanding its commanding position, which makes it a prominent mark when approaching the city either by land or water. Our Government have carefully repaired the damaged portion of the building.

In some of the private mansions the solid shot and shell performed curious freaks, and some of the most miraculous escapes on record occurred during the siege. In one instance a gentleman had just retired from his room to partake of breakfast. He had barely closed the door when a shell entered the side of the house and immediately exploded, turning the bedstead upside down and otherwise disordering the furniture. The adjoining house was struck three times within as many hours. A solid shot passed through the parlor, cutting a guitar completely in two. Dozens of dwelling-houses, some of them once the happy homes of opulent families, are still standing in a half-demolished condition—monuments of a fierce attack. The Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches were all more or less damaged by shells. It was a mournful sight yesterday while attending divine worship in the Presbyterian church, on Cherry street, to behold the perforated ceiling, telling plainly of "war's rude desolation." It seemed quite significant that a solid shot should pass through the roof directly over the pulpit from which treason was preached and Slavery sanctified by canting hypocrites. Casting my eyes to the gallery, I was surprised to learn that the excellent vocalization was from a quartette of soldiers in uniform, accompanied on the organ by a soldier, a proficient performer. In the railing several rusty bayonets were thrust, to answer the purpose of candlesticks at evening service. One of the Baptist churches had every window destroyed, and a shell likewise exploded over the pulpit platform. This deserted edifice is now used as a contraband school for the education of liberated slaves, who attend in large numbers, giving close attention to their studies, and evincing a great desire to learn to read and write. In connection with this subject, it may be well to state that among other radical changes here noticeable, and which cannot fail to attract the attention of the stranger, are the motley groups of negroes, of both sexes and all ages and shades of complexion, which one sees perusing their little yellow-covered primers, oftentimes the daughter or son reading the simple exercises to their aged parents. The colored soldiers are, as a general thing, desirous of learning to read and write, and many of them devote their spare hours to self-improvement. It is not unusual for the passer-by to behold some ignorant female Rebel turning up her nose at these down-trodden and abused people. They cannot endure the sight of "Yankee school-marms who teach dirty niggers," as they say. It is more galling than a dose of wormwood for the Secesh to witness these uneducated blacks poring over their school-books in the doorways, in their tents, and at the wayside.

The dusty and crowded streets of Vicksburg have presented a moving panorama of exciting and picturesque scenes. Gallant veteran troops with soul-stirring music and martial tread, marching to the levee, to embark on board the steamboats en route for Cairo and Cincinnati. Colored troops constantly marching to their different posts of duty. Ambulances, ammunition wagons, lumber wagons, army teams of all kinds moving in every direction, loaded with hospital supplies, ordnance and commissary stores, clothing, tents; in fact, everything requisite for the use of our troops and for the vigorous prosecution of unrelenting war, surrounds the visitor.

The philanthropic people of the North need not relax their generous efforts for the care of our gallant veterans in this Department, so remote from the land of luxury and hospitality. The thousands of liberated slaves—men, women and children—call upon the lovers of universal freedom to send forward at once their offerings to the Freedmen's relief. J. B. H.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

A French Fleet off Matamoros—Expected Attack on the Place—Guadalajara Captured by the Juarists—24 Cannon and 700 French and Renegades Taken—Vidaurri Gone Over to the Enemy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MATAMOROS, March 4, 1864.

On the night of the 2d such of the inhabitants of this city as retire to rest at an early hour were aroused from their slumbers by the sound of cannon. Another salvo of artillery was fired before noon yesterday. The cause of this expenditure of gunpowder is that an express has come in bringing the news that Gen. Uraga had defeated the French at Celaya, and had driven them from the City of Guadalaxara. No particulars are given.

The forces of Juarez have withdrawn from Monterey, leaving Vidaurri in power as heretofore. It is still thought that Juarez, after reënforcing, will return and take the city. As soon as I can learn that a decisive move is to be made, I hope to be on hand to witness it. On the 27th ult., Cortina issued a proclamation in favor of Juarez as the recognized head of the Liberals, and condemning the course of Vidaurri. By so doing Cortina has defined his position as being unequivocally in favor of the Juarez Government, not only as against the French, but as against any internal opponent. There is no denying the fact that Cortina has acted with moderation and judgment since his authority has been recognized by Juarez. His police is now quite efficient. It is reported that for some days past he has been sending troops up the country.

The occupation of Brownsville alone has only slightly checked, not stopped, the Rebel trade through Mexico. It is true, that owing to the cause stated in one of my former letters, Magruder would not permit the cotton brought to Eagle Pass to be crossed over to Piedras Negras, and had it crossed, it would have been seized by the Mexican authorities. Still the Commissioners (Thomas J. Devine and Thos. F. McKinney) sent by the Rebels to negotiate a reopening of the trade with Vidaurri have carried their point,—on what terms I know not, and now cotton goes out and goods go into Texas as heretofore. When the compromise was made by the Commissioners with Vidaurri, not less than 6,000 bales of cotton had accumulated at Eagle Pass, 4,000 of which belonged to the Rebel Government or officials, and the rest to private individuals. Some 2,000 bales more were on the road from San Antonio, Texas, and still more would be on the way were it not for the fact that sufficient grass cannot be found on the premises for oxen, so the hauling for the time being has to be done with mule teams.

The contrabandists in this city estimate that not less than 30,000 bales of cotton will be got out of Texas through Mexico (i. e. by way of Piedras Negras, Guerrero, Mier and other intermediate points on the Rio Grande) before the trade is broken up, and that can only be done effectually by an advance of our forces from Indianola to San Antonio. They have no apprehension of danger except in case a movement should be made into Texas, on the plan furnished by Major-Gen. Stoneman to the National War Committee of your city, and published in their Report No. 9.

In the mean time, large trains freighted with merchandise for the Rebels, and expecting to return laden with cotton, are continually leaving Matamoros for the points designated on the Upper Rio Grande, and especially for Piedras Negras. The trade thus far has only been diverted, not stopped, by the "military operations"—if they can with propriety be so termed—of the Department of the Gulf. The only causes operating to restrain it are the disturbed condition of Mexico, and the apprehension felt that there may be a general war in Germany, which will cause a falling off in the price of cotton. It is to be noted that not a few merchants who want to pass for loyal citizens of the United States have been, are, and expect to continue to be engaged in this trade with the Rebels until it is finally brought to a close. After that, and not before, they calculate on taking the benefit of the President's amnesty if that should be deemed necessary.

MARCH 9th—News comes from Monterey that Vidaurri is now sending troops toward Saltillo. When Juarez came to Monterey on the 9th of last month, as was stated in my last letter, Vidaurri retired with his troops to his citadel, and there remained until Juarez fell back to Saltillo. It is now understood that Juarez fell back for the purpose of sending a force to Piedras Negras to protect the custom-house at that point, in order that he might secure the duty of one cent and a half per pound on the cotton imported. It is said that as soon as Vidaurri learned this, he sent a body of troops to forestall him, if possible. The result is not yet known. Juarez has decreed that Coahuila shall be a separate State once more. Some years ago, Vidaurri consolidated it with Nuevo Leon and styled the consolidated State "the State of *Nuevo Leon y Coahuila*." Since that time, with a short interval, he has been Governor of the State thus consolidated.

Inclosed you will find a copy of *The Morning Star*, a newspaper published at Altonberg, in the English language, by John S. Swope, who was connected with Taber in the publication of *The Brownsville Flag*, until it was stopped suddenly by the arrival of the United States forces at Brazos, Santiago. This is the only instance known of the migration of a Rebel newspaper, and its reappearance under a new name in a foreign country. *The Bowling Green*, *Louisville Courier* and other Secesh sheets had to remove from point to point until they finally died out, but none of them ever tried to eke out an existence on a foreign soil.

It is stated from trustworthy sources that within the last fortnight some 150 of Pyson's Rebel cavalry, finding they were about to be dismounted and converted into infantry, deserted in a body, rode from San Antonio, where they were, to Eagle Pass, and crossed over to Piedras Negras without opposition. Some of them are now in this city.

The planters in Texas have lately had the half of their wagons and teams seized by order of Magruder. They were paid for in Confederate paper at such a rate as would not supply even the iron used in their construction. They have been much discouraged by this and other matters, and in consequence have planted no cotton, and only corn enough to produce bread for themselves, their families and slaves. Confederate paper, when it passes at all in Texas, and it has long ceased to be current in the valley of the Rio Grande, goes at three cents per dollar!

The Rebels are said to be making a depot of Confederate cotton at San Antonio, with the design of selling it, with permits to export it, to such persons as will take the risk of getting it through Mexico. They have a cotton agent stationed at Piedras Negras, and have established a Custom-House at Laredo. Mr. Latham, late U. S. and since C. S. Collector at Brownsville, being the Collector at that point.

Old Fort Brown, which was recently dismantled, and the lumber of the bomb-proofs removed to be used in the new works above Brownsville, is now being repaired. Quite a large force is working on it, judging from the appearance of their tents, &c., from this side of the river. RIO GRANDE.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 17, 1864.

The Era's Brownsville correspondent writes that the armies there are doing nothing, and there are no prospects of fighting.

New roads and fortifications are being made around Brazos and Brownsville.

A fleet of nine French frigates have appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and an attack on Matamoros is anticipated.

Particulars have come to hand of the capture of Guadalajara by the Liberal Mexican forces, under Gen. Uraga. Twenty-four cannon and 700 prisoners, French and renegade Mexicans, fell into possession of the Juaristas.

The traitor Mejia is at San Luis de Potosi, with a force of 3,000, expecting an attack.

It is said that Puebla is besieged by the Liberals and must fall, the invaders having no reënforcements that can reach there in time to aid the garrison.

Vidaurri has positively declared for the French, and Cortina and Doblado, with strong forces, are marching to attack him, the former from Matamoros and the latter from Saltillo.

Cortina is very popular in Tamaulipas. Before leaving, he consecrated his battle-flag. Music, cannons, and fandangoes prevailed quite extensively in Matamoros during the operation. The Liberal cause is brightening.

The New-Orleans Times of the 17th says: "We have private advices from Mexico to the effect that Juarez, driven out of Monterey by Vidaurri and forsaken by Doblado with nearly his entire military force, has been compelled to resign, and is succeeded by Ortega, who, being President of the Supreme Court as well as a General in the army, becomes President *ad interim* ex-officio.

From The Era of the 18th.

The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman of high standing in this community, contains much that is interesting and important in relation to the affairs of our sister republic of Mexico. It was written by a legal gentleman, who is in a position to obtain early and trustworthy information:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Feb. 19, 1864.

* * * * I have the pleasure also of forwarding to you the latest items from the interior of our Republic, in order that you may know the state of things there.

But a few hours since positive intelligence arrived here of the storming of Guadalajara, by the division of the Constitutional army under the intrepid Gen. Don Jose Lopez Uraga. The city of Guadalajara was garrisoned by a very respectable force of French and Mexican traitors, and was attacked by the Liberal army, under the orders of Gen. Uraga and Gen. Berozabel, and after a tenacious and bloody battle the town was obliged to surrender, leaving in our possession twenty-four cannon and more than 700 prisoners, and an immense amount of war materials.

The loss of men was not so great as expected, in consequence of the cowardice of the clergy party, who abandoned their forts, and because the troops are opposed to the French invasion, and are loth to fight against their countrymen.

This misfortune to the French and their allies has resulted in an attempt on the part of the French troops, who occupied Zatatecas, to move toward the State of Michoacan, where Gens. Gonzalez Ortega and Miguel Negrete have united a considerable force, say 15,000 men. The latter are determined to attack and take that city.

Gen. Pueblita has joined Gonzales Ortega with 3,000 cavalry, and it appears that things are about to take a favorable turn.

Gens. Don Porfirio Diaz de Leon, Doblado, and Negrete all appear to be striking a deadly blow at the infamous regency. All, however, are resolved to obey to the last the legitimate authority of the Republic, Don Benito Juarez. All are determined to die rather than succumb to the rule of the vile traitors who wish to see us under the iron heel of a European despot.

In this city we have the demon Mejia, with about 3,000 men, all badly armed, and he is kept in constant alarm, as a force under Gen. Alcaldo is at Verado, threatening the city.

Relative to Vidaurri, I must say that he has thrown off the mask, and is trying to preserve his position by siding with the traitors. Doblado has started from Saltillo with a sufficient number of good troops to take Monterey, the government seat of this traitor Governor. In complicity with his son-in-law, Vidaurri perpetrated a big swindle a short time since. He had given permission to the Rebels to transport cotton, in any quantities, through his territory, of which they largely availed themselves. A consignment of 600 bales happening along when they were short of funds, it was seized and sold, and payment to the Rebels refused.

Cortina, Governor of Tamaulipas, received an invitation from Vidaurri, requesting him to second his movement. This invitation was answered in the most indignant style, and Cortina has begun his preparations to march against him with a splendid force of resolute men, resolved, all of them, to die rather than acknowledge the treason of the Governor of New-Leon.

By order of President Juarez, the State of Coahuila had been separated from New-Leon. It will be remembered that this State had, for a number of years, been a part of the latter, through the intrigue and ambition of Don Santiago Vidaurri.

The city of Puebla was, according to last accounts, besieged by the Liberal army, under Porfirio Diaz and Quesadas, and expected to fall, there being no reënforcements expected in aid of the enemy. The French find that Mexico will not so easily fall under their rule. We all wish that the war of the United States was over, and every true Mexican wishes that Republic to help us. We will hold out as long as we have a man and a musket with which to oppose the invader.

Death of the King of Bavaria.

The European intelligence brought by the China apprizes us of the death of Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, who expired at Munich on the 10th of March, after a very short illness, in the 53d year of his age. On the day before, the King was attacked with acute erysipelas in the left breast, which at once assumed a dangerous character. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th it was deemed necessary to administer extreme unction, and a few hours later the King expired.

Maximilian II. was the third King of Bavaria, being a grandson of Maximilian I., who in 1805 exchanged his title of Elector for that of King, and a son of King Ludwig I., who gained considerable popularity by his liberal patronage of the fine arts. Maximilian succeeded to the throne in March, 1848, in consequence of the abdication of his father. The political history of Bavaria during his reign attracted but little attention abroad. During the last years of his life he took an active part in the negotiations about a reform of the Federal Constitution of Germany. In the conflict with Denmark, Maximilian strongly opposed the policy of Austria and Prussia, and insisted on the right of the Federal Diet to decide the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty without regard to the London treaty of 1852, at which the Diet was not represented, and whose proceedings had never been ratified by Bavaria. In this view Maximilian saw himself supported by a majority of the Governments of Germany, and, thus he for some time controlled the decisions of the Federal Diet.

The brother of Maximilian Otho was elevated in 1832 by a successful revolution to the throne of Greece, but again deprived of it by another revolution in 1862.

Like his father, Maximilian distinguished himself as a liberal patron of literature and fine arts, and appointed to the chairs of the Bavarian Universities, and especially to that of his capital, Munich, many of the most distinguished scholars of Germany, such as Liebig, Pfeufer, Siebold, Carrière and Giebel.

He is outlived by his father, King Ludwig I., who is now in his 78th year, and by two sons, Ludwig, born 1845, who succeeds him under the title of Ludwig II., and Prince Otho, born in 1848.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

We print herewith the full official returns of the late vote on the Constitutional Amendment empowering our soldiers to vote, and a comparison with the vote for Secretary of State at the State election last Fall:

	1864.		1863.	
	For.	Against.	Union.	Dem.
Albany	6,625	1,865	8,994	10,977
Allegany	4,530	423	5,348	2,459
Broome	3,611	328	4,560	2,490
Cattaraugus	4,462	373	5,047	3,029
Cayuga	4,298	328	6,931	4,033
Chautauqua	6,704	1,089	7,508	3,430
Chemung	2,328	299	2,878	2,658
Chenango	4,218	471	5,111	3,738
Clinton	2,307	429	3,155	3,041
Columbia	4,062	587	4,668	4,657
Cortland	2,818	320	3,721	1,887
Delaware	3,776	1,075	4,709	3,932
Dutchess	5,292	927	6,045	5,869
Erie	9,564	1,432	11,421	11,481
Essex	2,733	196	2,786	1,737
Franklin	1,911	687	2,721	2,048
Fulton and Ham.	2,062	633	2,762	2,508
Genesee	3,363	161	3,731	2,513
Greene	2,533	1,973	2,629	3,603
Herkimer	4,103	560	4,742	3,758
Jefferson	6,355	818	7,695	4,920
Kings	9,103	749	14,754	15,832
Lewis	2,312	301	2,748	2,382
Livingston	3,929	125	4,309	3,064
Madison	5,105	602	5,589	3,304
Monroe	8,486	414	8,728	7,483
Montgomery	2,607	1,250	3,414	3,264
New-York	16,388	6,830	20,613	43,283
Niagara	3,935	233	4,396	3,816
Oneida	9,590	1,638	10,337	9,313
Onondaga	3,465	2,535	10,215	7,747
Ontario	4,206	248	4,819	3,426
Orange	4,638	1,554	5,750	5,629
Orleans	3,027	113	3,408	2,244
Oswego	7,268	378	7,694	5,420
Otsego	5,042	1,376	5,892	5,038
Putnam	897	333	1,029	1,493
Queens	1,871	464	2,776	3,647
Rensselaer	6,525	1,958	7,931	7,503
Richmond	681	642	1,296	2,128
Rockland	930	429	1,093	1,912
St. Lawrence	7,116	190	9,621	3,424
Saratoga	4,307	851	5,400	4,229
Schenectady	1,500	589	2,071	2,057
Schoharie	2,461	1,890	2,832	4,486
Schuyler	1,876	367	2,361	1,688
Seneca	2,616	353	2,443	2,887
Steuben	5,515	968	7,101	5,049
Suffolk	2,319	738	3,331	3,283
Sullivan	2,534	982	2,741	3,255
Tioga	2,713	583	3,658	2,702
Tompkins	3,803	169	4,297	2,708
Ulster	5,636	1,628	5,697	6,347
Warren	2,123	116	2,274	2,061
Washington	4,744	201	5,178	3,113
Wayne	5,272	554	5,527	3,925
Westchester	4,142	866	6,043	6,672
Wyoming	3,510	428	3,677	2,189
Yates	2,589	64	2,713	1,522
Total	256,795	48,079	314,734	284,942
Majority for Amendment				210,716

Iowa Sanitary Fair.

The great number of Fairs held in the different sections of the country for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the success attending them, attest the interest which the people feel in the work of the Sanitary Commission. In addition to the Fairs already held and those heretofore noticed, we learn that the Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair Association are making preparations for a Fair to be held at Dubuque, Iowa, commencing on the 24th day of May. The Association appeals to the friends of the cause in the East to aid them in this undertaking. It is proposed by the Committee having the matter in charge to ask our merchants, manufacturers, and citizens generally, to contribute to this Fair. The names of those who do so, the nature and place of their business, will be attached to their contributions and exhibited at the Fair, and also be published in the paper proposed to be issued and distributed among those in attendance at the Fair.

Iowa soldiers have won a most enviable reputation during this war, and are worthy of all that we of the East can do for them. The burdens of the war have pressed far more heavily upon the agricultural States of the Far West than upon the commercial and manufacturing communities of the East. The wealth of the Western States is derived from the products of the farm. Their army is recruited almost wholly from the farming population, for they have no other. This has decreased their power of producing, and has greatly lessened their sources of wealth.

Let the East remember this, and out of its abundance liberally aid the West in its efforts to alleviate the sufferings and supply the wants of its soldiers in the field.

A day or two before the adjournment of the Maryland Legislature, a proposition was introduced to tax bachelors above 25 years of age not less than $20 a head per annum, because the war is destructive of the male population, while the number of females is greatly in excess of that of the opposite sex, and it is the duty of every lover of his country to promote by every means the elements that constitute her strength; said tax to be applied to the support and education of the children of Maryland soldiers slain in battle. The proposition was amended by doubling the tax upon bachelors over 45 years of age.

MARRIED.

EATON—MARTIN—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 21, by the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. Amherst Eaton, Q. M. Sept. U. S. A., to Genevieve Elizabeth, daughter of Hy. O. Martin, esq., Washington Hights, N. Y.

KITTLE—HORST—On Thursday, March 24, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, at the residence of David Becker, esq., Middleburg, N. Y., Charles A. Kittle of New-York, to Hattie O., only daughter of E. W. Horst, esq., of North Blenheim, N. Y. No cards.

L'HUILIER—UHLMANN—In Providence, on Wednesday, March 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. Fivaz, D. L'Huilier to Marie Louise Uhlmann, all of Geneva, Switzerland. No cards.

LEGGETT—ACKER—At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday, March 24, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Francis W. Leggett of New-York, and Laura L. Acker of the former place. No cards.

MUNGESSER—SHEKELL—At the residence of the bride's father, Hilton Head, S. C., on Monday, March 7, 1864, by the Rev. A. F. Johnson, Mr. Theodore J. Mungesser, of the [illegible] N. Y. V. Engineers, to Miss Mary E. Shekell, of St. Augustine, Florida.

RYERSON—BROWN—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, March 24, by the Rev. Dr. Hill, assisted by the Rev. Henry W. Brown, George W. Ryerson, Captain 22d Regiment, N. Y. Vols., to Sarah D., eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Albert Brown of Worcester.

SILLIMAN—RANDOLPH—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, March 18, by the Rev. J. Silliman, Col. William Silliman, 26th Regiment, U. S. C. T., and Mary Louisa, daughter of Hugh F. Randolph, deceased.

DIED.

ALLDERDICE—At his residence, in Wilmington, Delaware, on the morning of Monday, the 21st inst., Abraham Allderdice, in the 70th year of his age.

BENEDICT—At Southampton, on Thursday, March 17, of scarlet fever, Fannie Hallock, twin daughter of Asher M. and Huldah F. Benedict, aged 3 years and 10 months.

BLIGHT—At Philadelphia, on Monday, March 24, Charles Blight, in the 70th year of his age.

D'HAUTEVILLE—In Marseilles, on Tuesday, March 1, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, wife of Frederick S. Grand d'Hauteville of Boston, and daughter of Hamilton Fish of this city.

GOLDER—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, March 21, 1864, John Golder, in the 81st year of his age.

HAMMOND—In Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday, March 9, 1864, of puerperal convulsions, Elizabeth Adaline, wife of Elias Hammond, of Jacksonville, Florida, in the 31st year of her age.

HALSTED—At Paris, France, on Saturday, March 5, 1864, Robert W. Halsted, in the 30th year of his age, son of James M. Halsted of this city, and of the firm of Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.

LE BRETON—On Monday, March 21, at Newtown, N. J., Elizabeth A. Le Breton, daughter of the late Edmund L. Le Breton of Newburyport, Mass., aged 20 years and 7 months.

LOVEJOY—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 25, 1864, the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C. of the 5th Congressional District, Illinois, aged 53 years.

PATTEE—At Wallingford, Conn., on Monday morning, March 21, 1864, after a long and painful illness, Harriet, wife of James Pattee, formerly of New-York.

SCHAUB—At St. John's, Berkley Parish, Charleston District, S. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, Mrs. Margaret A. Schaub, aged 59 years; Feb. 21, her husband, Henry Schaub, esq., formerly of Bremen, Germany, aged 69 years. His residence, Mount Silva, on Cooper River, near Monck's Corners, was burned a few days previous to his death. They were the parents of Mrs. Joseph A. Scoville of this city. At the same place, Feb. 28, his sister, Augusta, a child.

VAN AMRINGE—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 19, Augustus Youle, eldest son of Eleanor Youle, and the late Augustus Van Amringe, aged 22 years.

VAN RENSSELAER—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 23, Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, Inspector-General U. S. A., son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany.

WINCHESTER—At South America, on Tuesday, March 15, Frank Winchester, son of Milo F. and Mary F. Winchester, aged 9 years and 1 month.

WHEELER—On Tuesday, March 22, at Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., Col. William F. Wheeler, aged 74 years, 6 months and 20 days.

WHEELER—Suddenly, at East Haven, Connecticut, on Monday, the 21st inst., Hezekiah Wheeler, formerly of this city, in the 70th year of his age.

His remains were conveyed to Staten Island for interment.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH, 31.

CONNECTICUT.

On Monday next, the 'Land of Steady Habits' is called on to reiterate her devotion to her country and to free institutions. She follows New-Hampshire, which has just increased her Union majority of last year from 574 to 5,760. Connecticut's Union majority of last year was 2,580; and she ought now to swell it, after the New-Hampshire pattern, to at least 5,000. That she will reëlect her present excellent Governor and subordinate State Officers, with a Legislature at least as decidedly Union as that of last year, we do confidently trust. We believe it, because the Copperhead cavil, 'You can't subjugate the South,' has no longer the disheartening plausibility that it had even one year ago. Since the 1st of April last, our triumphs in Mississippi and Louisiana, including the captures of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, have immensely weakened the Slaveholders' Confederacy by cutting what remains of it into unequal portions, which seem to have no subsisting power to reunite. Eight months have passed since its connection was severed, and it has made no progress toward reunion. Since then, we have regained Little Rock, and Chattanooga, Knoxville, and most of the Texan coast. New-Orleans, the heart of the Man-Thieves' Dominion, the focus of its commerce and wealth, has been ours for two years; and, though its possession is immensely important to them, they have made no serious effort to retake it. Of the thirteen States which they claim as adhering to their Confederacy, we hold firmly to-day the capitals of *five*—Jefferson City, Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Frankfort, and Nashville; and we have also their commercial emporium of each—namely, St. Louis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Louisville, and Memphis. Of the Eight Millions of Whites inhabiting the Slave States, a majority are at this hour under the flag and rule of the Union.

We do not assume that the Rebellion is at death's door. We only maintain that, since we hold every acre of the Free States and of the Territories, and have recovered half the Slave States, we can surely regain the residue by faithful, persistent effort. It cannot be so difficult nor so tedious an undertaking to reclaim the remaining Four Millions as it was to wrest from Eight Millions the Four Millions we have already recovered. 'Well begun' is, in this case, a good deal more than 'half done.' We have gained the crest of the mountain, and have henceforth the easier task before us.

Connecticut is an easier State to carry for the Union cause by reason of the transparent frankness in the past of her Copperhead oracles. The difference between these and the Rebel chiefs is plainly one of location. No one has ever heard from Thomas H. Seymour, Isaac Toucey or William W. Eaton, a declaration that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was unjustifiable. A majority of the speeches made in Seymour's canvass last Spring might have been made in any Confederate camp without evoking a murmur of dissent. And, though their signal defeat last April has dictated to the master-spirits a change of candidates, there is not a shadow of proof or probability that their feelings or views have been modified by the shadow of a shade. We await with confidence the telegraphic advices of Monday evening next.

The following are the rival State tickets:

	Union.	*Copperhead.*
Governor...	Wm. A. Buckingham.	Origen S. Seymour.
Lieut.-Gov.	Roger Averill.	Thomas H. Bond.
Sec. State...	J. Ham. Trumbull.	James H. Hoyt.
Treasurer...	Gabriel W. Coite.	Andrew L. Kidston.
Controller...	Leman W. Cutler.	Lloyd E. Baldwin.

Among the Union meetings to be held this week, we notice the following:

On Friday, April 1st:

	Speakers.
South Coventry	Gov. J. A. Wright of Indiana.
Rockville	C. C. Woodman of Boston.
Middletown	R. Busteed and R. F. Andrews.
Suffield	Lewis Barker of Maine.
New-Canaan	S. M. Bewlett.
Bethel	Rev. I. H. Hunnicot.

On Saturday, April 2d:

Stamford	Gov. J. A. Wright of Indiana.
Thompsonville	C. C. Woodman of Boston.
New-Britain	R. Busteed and R. F. Andrews.
Redding	Rev. I. H. Hunnicot.
New-Canaan	Horace Greeley of N. York.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN CONFERENCE.

Our last advices from Europe positively affirm that Denmark has at length accepted the proposed Conference. Whether the Germanic Confederation will also accept it is not yet known; but if Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and all the other Powers of Europe, are agreed, it is not likely that the plan of a Conference will be abandoned, even if the German Confederation should persist in refusing its coöperation. In the meanwhile the war is to go on, as it did in the Crimea.

These Conferences of the European Powers—not only those that have been actually held, but also those that have been merely projected or proposed—are steadily growing in importance and interest. They are a faithful mirror of the principles which govern European society, reflecting accurately the degree of liberality which the princes find themselves compelled to profess.

The first and greatest of the Conferences upon the decision of which the present political system of Europe rests, that of Vienna, was guided only by the principle of an equal distribution of political power between the great States of Europe—the famous theory of the "Balance of Power." At that stage of European politics, Liberalism and Democracy were only noticed to be denounced and put down. The aspirations of nationalities were either abhorred as destructive, or laughed at as impracticable theories. International controversies were to be settled by the letter of treaties, no matter how wicked their origin. The masses of the people of Europe frequently revolted against these doctrines, and sometimes successfully; but, on the whole, they remained the political rule of faith, until the revolutions of 1848 forced a belief, if not in the legitimacy, at least in the power of the liberal movements among the people, upon the most incredulous of the European diplomatists.

A new principle was introduced into the councils of European diplomacy by Louis Napoleon. His motives in playing the part of a reformer of the international policy we do not stop to examine. The fact itself that he inaugurated a new era is undisputed. He did not reject the claims of royalty and the binding power attributed to treaties; but he recognized in the settlement of European difficulties a second rightful claimant—hitherto regarded only as a pretender—the wishes of the peoples. However sincere or insincere this recognition of Popular Sovereignty on his part may have been, it necessarily inaugurated a new era in European politics. The "Balance-of-Power" principle had to condescend to share its throne with "Popular Sovereignty;" or, at least, the diplomatists of the old school were compelled to pay some deference to considerations which the champions of the new school claimed to derive from the aspirations of the people. The period thus inaugurated must be obviously a period of compromise and transition.

If the Liberal or Democratic party, which is zealously exerting itself in every country of Europe, and gaining ground in most, should sooner or later get control of the destinies of Europe, it will bow before the majesty of the popular will, as the most legitimate of all rulers, as the most sacred of all political principles. But then the great, the intricate question will present itself, What constitutes a people? Shall Democracy, shall the party of Freedom recognize all the arbitrary territorial arrangements, which the egotism and despotism of half a dozen crowned heads and their advisers have invented and upheld in spite of the constant protest of the majority of the peoples? Or, would it not be more just, more in accordance with all our ideas of right and fairness, to examine whether the protest of millions of people against their forced annexation to other nationalities is not entitled to be taken into account, and whether, in conferences at which all the members participating recognize the sacred principle of popular sovereignty, a solution cannot be found removing the complaints of oppression of one nationality by another. Difficult questions would undoubtedly arise at such conferences; but that the principle of Popular Sovereignty would more easily bring about a mutual understanding than the doctrine of the Balance of Power hardly admits of a doubt.

Any conference that may at present take place in Europe will be an attempt to compromise between two antagonistic principles. The great question in which all believers in democratic and liberal institutions are deeply concerned, is, whether the decisions of a conference will lean more in the one or in the other direction; whether the letter of treaties or the popular will of nations will have the greater weight. In the one case the result will announce an advance, in the other a defeat, of a democratic principle.

If, therefore, the Schleswig-Holstein Conference should take place, the discussion will turn upon the question, To what extent shall treaties be upheld which were concluded by about half a dozen individuals, and never ratified by the chosen representatives of the people whose country was disposed of; or, on the other hand, to what extent shall the wish of the people who are most directly interested in this question be consulted? All who believe in democracy as a general principle will find in the progress of this question something well worthy of careful observation and study.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The interest of England in the Anti-Slavery cause, which, since the emancipation in the British possessions in the West Indies, had for some time been flagging, has of late received a new impulse from the war of the United States against the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and still more recently by the interesting discoveries of Capt. Speke in Central Africa. The latter, it seems, may lead to some important results.

Capt. Speke, during his extensive and perilous travels in Eastern Africa, became familiar with the character and the working of the inland slave-trade. He saw that if ever this infamous traffic is to be destroyed, the work must be done in Africa. Its decline in America and Cuba can contribute but little to its entire extirpation, for in Africa it is carried on to a vastly larger extent than anywhere else. In Zanzibar it is three times as great as in Cuba, and on the White Nile it is almost unparalleled. It is, of course, everywhere attended with the greatest imaginable horrors, and it is calculated, says Capt. Speke, that the capture of one slave involves the loss of four lives.

While observing the extent and the cruelty of the slave-trade, Capt. Speke naturally directed his attention to the question, what might his native country do for its extermination? His views on this subject he recently set forth in a meeting of friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, which assembled at the residence of the Marquis Townshend. He showed that the present system of England was altogether inadequate. With an annual expense of £150,000 very slight results were obtained, and the exertions of England would continue to be unsuccessful as long as they were confined to stationing men-of-war along the Coast of Africa. The only method to eradicate the evil was to educate the negro to maintain his own rights, and to participate with the civilized nations in the abolition of the traffic. As measures conducive to this end, Capt. Speke recommended the conclusion of treaties between England and the African princes, especially the Pasha of Egypt and the Sultan of Zanzibar, for the suppression of the trade; the establishment of a number of missions and missionary schools in the interior kingdoms; the passage of strong enactments against all persons convicted of taking part in Slavery; the establishment of a series of negro depots round the east and west sides of Africa, in sufficient numbers to half man the English vessels-of-war, and yet to have a strong reserve at each depot, who shall be devoted to the holy purpose of liberating their fellow-countrymen from the thralldom of Slavery; and the education and employment, as much as possible, of negroes in all British services.

The meeting to which this plan was presented fully sympathized with Capt. Speke, and unanimously resolved to form an association "for the suppression of the slave-trade, the instruction of the natives of Central Africa in the truths of Christianity, and for the opening of a wide field for commerce in lands remarkably rich and fertile."

Capt. Speke showed that the present treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade are utterly insufficient. If the money expended for this purpose is not to be thrown away, they ought to be amended. That the combined efforts of the great civilized nations would find but little difficulty in carrying out his plan, and suppressing the slave-trade altogether, can hardly be doubted. It behooves, therefore, the opponents of Slavery to take this plan into serious contemplation, and to see what common efforts to this end might be made.

THE McCLELLAN MONOPOLY.

All the world has known for the last two years that a great number of successful campaigns and battles were planned and fought by Gen. McClellan—on paper. In particular, it has been well understood, and has been admitted with an alacrity equal to the eagerness with which it has been claimed, that the title to what is called the Peninsular route to Richmond was vested exclusively in that General. The only difficulty in this part of the case has been that he never perfected his little claim by actual possession. But that he had a right to go to Richmond by way of the Peninsula; that it was very doubtful if anybody else had the same right; that at any rate if anybody else did go that way it would be evidence that McClellan might have gone if he had been let alone; that in fact there is no real road to Richmond except by the Peninsula, and that all others whatsoever are delusive, imaginary, and impossible routes; that Richmond would have been taken *via* the Peninsula long ago but for a certain jealousy at Washington of McClellan's engineering ability whereby he discovered—or invented—and surveyed—afar off—this admirable highway—all these facts, and assertions, and claims, the world has for a considerable period meekly admitted and allowed as not worth an argument. Whatever glory belongs to the Peninsular strategy no bitterest enemy—if such he have—of Gen. McClellan ever dreamed of denying to him.

But we suddenly find ourselves called on to recognize a different and broader claim. A Copperhead McClellan journal—though that expression is, to say the least, pleonastic, since every Copperhead paper is for McClellan—has just discovered that its favorite commander has a sort of Camden and Amboy Monopoly of *all* the roads to Richmond, and that it will henceforth be impossible to attack that place in any way without a royalty to him who first conceived the notion of its capture. It is seriously claimed for McClellan that Gen. Grant, because he is supposed to have determined on the reduction of the Rebel capital, has adopted an idea which McClellan originated. "It is alike honorable to the military talents and the moral elevation of the successor, that he renounces all vain pride of originality, and adopts the judgment of a maligned predecessor!"

"I tell you, captain," says Fluellen, "if you look in the maps of the world, I warrant, you shall find, in the comparisons between Macedon and Monmouth, that the situations, look you, is both alike. There is a river in Macedon, and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth; it is called Wye at Monmouth, but it is out of my prains what is the name of the other river; but 'tis all one, 'tis alike as my fingers is to my fingers, and there is salmons in both!"

Gen. McClellan once thought of attacking Richmond; Gen. Grant now thinks of attacking Richmond; and so "if you mark Alexander's life well, Harry of Monmouth's life is come after it indifferent well; for there is figures in all things." Yet, spite of the figures, we are bound to say we have not seen a more wretched attempt to belittle the General who now commands our armies, among all the disloyal papers who conspire to abuse him and to destroy public confidence in his ability.

THE REBEL NAVAL REPORT.

The Richmond Sentinel of March 17 publishes two letters, one from J. P. Benjamin, who styles himself Secretary of State; the other from S. R. Mallory, calling himself Secretary of the Navy, and both confirming the statement of M. F. Maury, made in *The London Times*, that a document published in December last, and purporting to be the Report of Secretary Mallory, is a forgery. This report first appeared in *The Sun* of this city. If our memory serves us, it was not reprinted in any other of the New-York morning papers at the same time with other official documents emanating from the Rebel Government at the opening of its Congress, and was not published at all in the columns of The Tribune. Not finding it in our own files of Richmond papers, we were not sure enough of its authenticity to reproduce it; but as those files are often necessarily imperfect, it was quite possible that other journals might receive a paper containing the report which we had failed to get. In not reproducing it we were only governed by our usual caution in hesitating to give credit to a document which appeared in a somewhat irregular way, and of which, of our own knowledge, we know nothing.

But if this document is a forgery, who forged it? The mere fact that the Rebel authorities declare it to be so is not to be accepted as proof that they did not put, or cause it to be put, in circulation. The evidence, indeed, is the other way. It is quite possible that they may have had a purpose to serve, first, in giving such a document a wide circulation, and then, by denouncing it as a forgery, to discredit all that might thereafter appear in relation to the affairs of the Rebels, with Maury's broad assertion that the "Yankees were in the habit of making facsimile copies of Richmond papers." If it was not a cheat of their own concocting, or one which, at least, they were quite willing should be imposed upon the public, why have they not exposed it before? The New-York papers are received at Richmond with a great deal more regularity than the Richmond journals are here. Why did they wait three months after the perpetration of the fraud, if fraud it is, before they exposed it? Or was it no fraud at all? Mr. Maury's duty in London is to look sharply after Rebel interests, and it is by no means improbable that he found this report of Secretary Mallory so damaging that the easiest and the only way to deal with it was to denounce it as a forgery. On such a point the Richmond authorities would defer to Mr. Maury's judgment, and would follow his "sailing directions"—with more exactness than he was accustomed to command when at the head of another sort of Observatory—by strengthening his assertion. When we remember that the T. Butler King letter was, without doubt, a forgery—a forgery both as to the name of the assumed writer and as to the facts it pretended to state—the theory that this "bogus" report was of Rebel contrivance, to be repudiated when the proper time came, or else necessarily repudiated as the best way to dispose of a mischievous document, seems the most reasonable. In the catalogue of crimes of which these Rebel gentlemen have been guilty, forgery may be ranked as only a peccadillo.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS....First Session.

Senate, March 24.—The bill to prevent military interference came up as unfinished business. Mr. Howard concluded his speech. Mr. Saulsbury congratulated his friend from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) upon the partial success of his efforts to institute inquiries into some of the enormities practiced upon the rights of States. Without concluding, Mr. Saulsbury gave way. Mr. Doolittle presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to railroads running from Sioux City to Hudson, on St. Croix Lake, and asking Congressional aid therefor. Referred. Adjourned.

House.—The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution by striking out the article which forbids the laying of a tax on articles exported from any State. The bill providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers at the Naval Academy was recommitted. The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad to be a military and post road. Mr. Broomall and Mr. Garfield spoke. The morning hour expired before Mr. Garfield concluded his speech. The report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Academy bill was concurred in. The House went into Committee on the bill amendatory of the National Banking law. Mr. Brooks made a speech, and was followed by Mr. Kernan and Mr. Pruyn. No vote was taken. Adjourned.

Senate, March 25.—The Vice-President submitted a communication from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the establishment of a monarchical government in Central and South America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to construct a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, for the passage of armed and naval vessels. Referred. Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to aid the Indian refugees to return to their homes in the Indian Territory. Referred. Mr. Harlan reported a bill to extend the eighth section of an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant preëmption rights. Its design was to extend to Kansas the benefit of that bill, with authority to devote the income accruing to the support of the Common Schools. Mr. Collamer introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails overland from Atchison, in Kansas, to Folsom, California, appropriating a million dollars annually, the transit to occupy sixteen days during eight months, and twenty days during four months. The Pacific Railroad, as fast as completed, will take the place of the overland mail service. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent military interference in elections. Mr. Saulsbury supported the bill in a speech of great length. The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Academy bill. Adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Washburne reported the bill punishing frauds in the change of names of vessels. The bill was passed. Mr. Clay reported back the Senate bill extending the time in which to accept lands heretofore donated for the Agricultural College purposes, and including West Virginia in its provisions. Several amendments were proposed. Further consideration was postponed for two weeks. It was agreed that after to-morrow, Saturdays shall be devoted to public business instead of speech-making, and that two weeks from to-day the District of Columbia business shall be considered. The House passed the Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to certain parties duplicates of bonds, to the amount of $8,000, the originals having been lost on the steamship Golden Gate. The House went into Committee on the National Bank bill. An amendment was offered, but on vote there was no quorum present. Then there was a call of the House, after which the House adjourned.

House, March 26.—The day was devoted to speech-making. Messrs. Morehead of Pennsylvania, and Eckley of Ohio, urged the claims of the Administration to the confidence and support of the country, and favored the vigorous prosecution of the war. Messrs. Herrick of New-York, Harrington of Indiana and Harding of Kentucky, criticised the measures of the Government, misrepresented its policy, abused the President, &c.

Senate, March 28.—A bill was reported to give Revolutionary pensioners $100 additional bounty. Favorable report was made on the House bill to enable Nebraska to form a State Government. Report was made against the proposed use of concentrated feed for army horses and mules. A bill was introduced authorizing the President to appoint two additional cadets in the Military Academy from each State represented in Congress; they must have served honorably two years in the army, and be between seventeen and twenty years of age. A bill in relation to the pay of pension agents was introduced. The Senate took up the bill amendatory of the Constitution to prohibit Slavery. Mr. Trumbull spoke at length in support of the bill. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Wilkinson indulged in some remarks, and Mr. Wilson closed the session with a speech in favor of the proposed amendment. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Norton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Slavery in the States and Territories. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Ashley reported a resolution granting the use of the hall of the House to the Washington Lecture Association, for the delivery of a lecture by the Hon. George Thompson, the proceeds to be distributed among the families of the District of Columbia soldiers. Mr. Holman moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas, 63; nays, 40. Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution proposing a new article to the Constitution, which, when ratified by the requisite number of States, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely: Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is forever prohibited in the United States and all the Territories; and so much of Art. IV., Sec. 11 of the Constitution as refers to the delivery up of persons owing service or labor, escaping into another State, is annulled. Mr. Holman objected to the second reading of the resolution. This was determined in the negative, by a vote of 38 against 69. The question recurred on the second reading. Mr. Holman raised the point that the vote not being a two-third one, as required, the result was, in effect, the rejection of the proposition. The Speaker overruled Mr. Holman's objection. The proposition was then read a second time. Mr. Stevens withdrew the latter part of his proposition, namely: to annul the fugitive slave feature. The question was about being taken on agreeing to the other point of the proposition, when proceedings were interrupted by Mr. Washburne, who announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Lovejoy. Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Washburne, J. C. Allen, Stevens, Farnsworth, Pendleton, Odell, Pike, Ashley, Foster, Davis, Grinnell, Morrill and Arnold. Resolutions of condolence and regret were passed, and a committee of three appointed to superintend the removal of Mr. Lovejoy's remains from Brooklyn to Illinois. Adjourned.

Senate, March 29.—A bill was introduced to establish a Navy-Yard and Naval Depot on the Delaware River. Referred. A bill was referred appropriating $920,000 to pay expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1862. The proceedings of the House on the death of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy were communicated to the Senate, and, after remarks by Senators Trumbull, Pomeroy, and Sumner, the resolutions were adopted. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Washburne reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the collection of hospital dues of vessels sold or transferred in foreign ports. The collections are to be made through Consuls and commercial agents. Mr. Stevens said as several gentlemen desired to deliberately consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution introduced by him, he would move its postponement for two weeks. Agreed to. Mr. Rice reported a bill, which was passed, that persons between 26 and 30 years of age may be appointed Assistant Paymasters, provided that the number is not thereby increased; and that examinations of students for admission into the Naval Academy shall take place when they are between 14 and 18 years of age. Mr. Rice reported a bill regulating and changing in some particulars the method of making promotions in the Navy. Passed. Mr. Rice also reported a bill for the classification of Paymaster's Clerk in the Navy, making four classes, at the following salaries: $1,200, $1,000, $800, and $700 per annum. Mr. Rice also reported a bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig Bainbridge at the 21st of August, 1863, in order to fix the pensions to the families of the deceased officers and sailors. Both these bills were passed. Mr. Pike reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing, during the present war, the appointment of Acting Lieutenant-Commanders and Commanders, at the same rates of pay as are allowed to such grades in the regular Navy. Mr. Pike also reported the Senate bill regulating Courts-Martial, which was passed, after striking out the first section, which provides that volunteer appointments in the Navy shall be subject to the action of the Senate the same as regular appointments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National Banking law, which was discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

Senate, March 30.—Mr. Wiley reported adversely on the resolution directing the Superintendent of the Census to prepare certain tables showing the population, products, and manufactures of certain sections by comparison, and in detail; ordered to the table. Mr. Fessenden reported back the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the current year, with amendments. Mr. Wilson reported back from the Military Committee the bill for paying to Minnesota the costs, charges, and expenses of the Indian War of 1862; referred. Mr. Sherman submitted a letter, with details of the claim of Mrs. Mary Throckmorton, for compensation for six negroes claimed as her own, which the District Commissioners of Emancipation could not allow, her husband being in the Rebel army, though a son is an officer in the Union army. Mr. Harlan reported a bill to aid a railroad in Iowa, from McGregor along the forty-third parallel to a point on the Missouri River, with a branch up Cedar Valley, toward Mankato, Minnesota, and one from Sioux City to Mankato, giving five alternate sections per mile. Mr. Wade called up the House bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana. Mr. Wilkinson offered an amendment to the sixth section, striking out the words "free white male inhabitants," and inserting "the male citizens of the United States, or those who shall have declared their intention to become such." The morning hour expired, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the joint resolution amendatory to the Constitution. Mr. Davis of Kentucky made a long speech against the measure. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and adjourned.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the National Bank bill. Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to confine the engraving and printing of the notes to the Controller of the Currency, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Pike offered an amendment, in effect to make the banks simply banks of deposit, and to issue only the notes of the Government. The proposition was rejected. Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to deprive the Secretary of the Treasury of the power of prescribing the devices and forms of the notes. Rejected. An amendment was adopted striking out the rate of seven per cent interest, and amending the thirtieth section so as to provide that every association may charge on any loan or discount &c., at a rate established by law in the State where such institution shall be located. The section was further amended so that the rate of interest shall not exceed six per cent, and that if more than this be paid, double the amount may be recovered by suit. Mr. Stevens, who had opposed those amendments, moved that the Committee rise, in order to give the Committee of Ways and Means an opportunity to consult and determine whether they wanted the bill to pass. The motion was agreed to. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Message, and Mr. Ashley advocated the bill for the reconstruction of States subjugated or overthrown by the Rebellion. The Committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate, March 24.—Bills were reported: To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company. Against amending the charter of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company. Agreed to. Against amending the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Agreed to. Relative to the Erie Railroad Steamboat Company. Against incorporating the Long Shoremen's Union Protective Association. Agreed to. Mr. Fields called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Railroad bill. Carried. Mr. Dutcher again moved to lay the report on the table. Carried. A communication was received for New-York City transmitting the tax law, and directing attention to the deficiencies between the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. Laid on the table. Bills were introduced: The New-York Underground Railroad bill. To enable the New-York authorities to convey lands.

Assembly.—Bills were recommitted to be reported complete: Amending the Revised Statutes relative to fees of jurors. Relative to the Children's Aid Society of New-York. Relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. To incorporate the Clover Fellows' Club. To amend the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary. To incorporate the Richmond Fire Department. To incorporate the New-York State Temperance Society. To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Institute for orphans of patriots was ordered to be engrossed. The bill to incorporate the Union Trust Company was passed. Bills were ordered to a third reading: Relative to State Prisons. Making appropriation for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Recess. Bills were advanced to third reading: To incorporate the Brooklyn Turnverein; to amend the charter of Syracuse; to amend the charter of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank; for the relief of the Utica Steam Woolen Mills. Adjourned.

Senate, March 25.—The Secretary of State transmitted the official canvass of the election on the 8th instant, to amend the Constitution relative to soldiers voting. The whole number of votes cast was 307,435. For the amendment, 258,795; against the amendment, 48,490. Majority, 210,305. Mr. Dutcher called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem Broadway bill, and moved to disagree with it, and refer it to the Committee of the Whole. On the conclusion of Mr. Dutcher's remarks, the vote was taken, and the motion was lost by Yeas 4, Nays 26. The adverse report was then agreed to with only two negative votes. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society, and to incorporate the Nyack Piermont Railroad Company. The remainder of the session was occupied in considering the bills for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal. Recess.

Assembly.—The session of the House was occupied in the consideration of the Annual Supply bill, and progress was reported upon it.

Senate, March 26.—The bill making appropriations for the payment of State bounties to volunteers was passed. Bills were introduced relative to the Surrogate's Court and to incorporate the International Land Company. Among matters given notice of were bills to provide for the safe keeping of the old official records of this city and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals. The bill to enable banking associations to organize under the National Banking act, and that authorizing savings institutions to loan money to counties on bonds, were ordered to their third reading.

Assembly.—The Assembly had under consideration the bill to empower the Erie Railway Company to issue five millions of new stock to lay a double track and construct new buildings, and three millions of capital stock for the redemption of the Controller's bonds of 1845. After being discussed for some time, it was again given in charge of the Railroad Committee, to be reported complete. A large amount of business was transacted in the third reading of bills. Upward of fifty were thus disposed of, many of which were passed; but they were nearly all of only a local or private character. Among them was that for the consolidation of the Boston, Hartford and Erie extension railroads.

Senate, March 28.—Bills were noticed to incorporate the Mediterranean Company, and to amend the charter of the New-York Life and Limb Insurance Company. The bill authorizing Savings Banks to make loans to Counties in this State upon their bonds was passed. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of private claim bills. Adjourned.

Assembly.—Reports were made incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York; to amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society; authorizing the conveyance of property to the Hebrew Benevolent Society; the new Militia bill; incorporating the Clover Fellows' Club, complete; relative to the Children's Aid Society, complete; to incorporate the St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Society, complete; relative to the docks in Brooklyn, complete. Bills were passed incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer; incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank; amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Bryant called up the resolution amending the Constitution of the United States for the abolition of Slavery, and advocated them at some length. The Speaker followed, and offered a substitute, indorsing President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, as statesmanlike and constitutional. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

Senate, March 29.—Reports were made against the Brooklyn Fire Department bill; recommitted. Against the New-York Aldermanic Tax Levy bill; agreed to. Against the petition of the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip; recommitted. Against the bill for a market in Eighth avenue, New-York; agreed to. Against the Brooklyn Park Avenue bill; agreed to. Against amending the charter of Brooklyn; agreed to. Against incorporating the Long Island Water Works Company; recommitted. Relative to Surrogate's Courts and the Surrogate of the County of New-York. Against amending the act relative to the Loan Commissioners; agreed to. To amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society. Incorporating the Wire Drawers Society of New-York. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the Life and Limb Insurance Company. For the safe keeping of old records in public offices in New-York. Incorporating the Mediterranean Company. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: the General Appropriation bill for the support of the State Government. For the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards. Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company. Recess. After recess, reports were made incorporating the Grand Hotel Company of New-York; extending the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company; prohibiting persons from devising more than half of their property to charitable or other corporations or organizations, and to be valid such bequests to be made at least six months before the death of the testator; for the removal of the Cannon-street Church Cemetery of Brooklyn; for the improvement of Grand street, Brooklyn; incorporating the National Savings Bank of New-York. Adjourned.

Assembly.—Bills were passed to legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council. To amend the charter of the Sixth Avenue Savings Bank. To incorporate the New-York American Club. Recess. At the Evening Session reports were made to incorporate the Young Bachelor's Social Union of New-York; against granting additional powers to the New-York Police Magistrates; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money; relative to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; relative to boarding-house keepers; relative to fire limits in Brooklyn; for a railroad in Lexington avenue; to amend the charter of the Columbian Insurance Company. The bills for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Senate, March 30.—Petitions were presented from the State Pupils in the Institute for the Blind, praying for relief. Mr. Strong said that the Committee on Charitable Institutions had examined several of these pupils in regard to the alleged ill treatment received by them at the hands of the officers of the Institution; that there are grounds more or less strong, for these complaints, and that further investigation is demanded. On motion, the Controller was instructed not to pay over any of the next appropriation of this Institution, except on the recommendation of the Committee authorized to investigate the charges. Reports were made authorizing the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company to reduce their capital stock. A majority report in favor of admitting colored children to the Colored High School. Mr. Murphy made a minority report. Incorporating the Long Shoremen's Union Association. Relative to Securities deposited in the Insurance Department by companies that have agencies in this State. Mr. Cozans introduced a bill authorizing the Church of the Intercession to acquire real estate. Bills were passed for the payment of the interest on the Canal drafts, certificates and awards. Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company. Incorporating the Grand Hotel Company. Relative to devises to corporations, declaring them invalid, unless made six months before death. Incorporating the National Savings Bank, New-York. Amending the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company. Recess.

Assembly.—Bills were passed relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn. To continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. For an interpreter for the Kings County Court. Establishing an Inebriate Asylum in New-York. To amend the charter of the Columbian Insurance Company. Mr. Robinson reported a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law, which was made the special order for Saturday morning. Recess. The annual supply bill was under consideration the remainder of the afternoon session. Mr. Olvany having addressed an offensive epithet to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, that fact was reported to the House, and Mr. Crooks moved that the offending member be ordered under arrest, whereupon Mr. Olvany apologized, and the motion failed. Adjourned.

"The American Conflict."—The publishers of "The American Conflict; a History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley," have a long advertisement in this issue of The Tribune, giving brief extracts from notices of the work which have appeared in many of the principal journals in various parts of the country. It is an impartial statement of the estimate put upon the book by the Press.

Gen. McCallum, Government Superintendent of Railroads, on Saturday took possession of all the unfinished locomotives at the Portland Company's Works. They were all unfinished, and were intended for the Grand Trunk (Canada) Company.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30.

[illegible]

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30—P. M.

The Government sales of Gold this morning were placed at 161. At the Stock Exchange the rate closed at 162@163. In the street gold sold at 162@163, and closing firm. Upon the street Stocks are steady. Government Stocks strong. Sixes, 1881, 105@105½. April 7-30s, 103@103½. Certificates, opening. Border-State stocks steady. Tennessees, 61@61½. Missouri 6s, 73@74; California 5s, 102@103. Cotton Company, 65@70. Delaware and Hudson, 240. Pacific Company Coal, 104@109. Quicksilver, 60 to 62. Pacific Mail, 72½. Central Transit, 40@40½. New York Central, 149½. Erie, 85@86½. Stocks have been very irregular, and during the day showed quite a decided advance on special shares. Missouri 6s found in the Pacific land sales higher, and sold at 73. All other railway mortgages are in demand at full prices. Quicksilver Mining Co. was steady and sold up to 62 on the Street. New-York Central and Erie were firm. Hudson River sold as high as 240, and was a question therefore, Hudson sold up to 239, and down again to 240—closing at 239. Pacific Mail was in good demand, and sold at 72. Illinois Central Scrip sold at 134, and the full share at 138—a difference of 16, if we could buy stock full paid and can subject to a call of 30 if ever. Erie, 85@86½ sold up to 86½, and fell back again to 85. This difference is sheer speculation, and has no foundation in competitive work. Pacific Company Coal was in demand at 108. Fields and Wolcott was freely offered at 40@40½. Cotton Company sold up to 70 (70½), but was offered at large concessions upon subsequent sales. Gold and Mississippi Certificates are steady at 60@62. The rest of the entire list shows no great change, but all the strong speculative stocks are firmer and in demand, and a disposition was shown to secure profits. The closing prices were: Gold, 162; N. Y. Central, 149½; Erie, 85½; Erie Preferred, 94½; Hudson, 239; Reading, 140; Michigan Southern, 73; Illinois Central, 134½; Pittsburgh, 55½; Fort Wayne, 78½; Toledo, 104½; Rock Island, 75½; Western Union, 70; Pacific Mail, 72½; Chicago and Alton, 65; Pacific, 103; Quicksilver, 60@62; Cotton Company, 65; Mariposa, 6½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 60½.

Alabama Stocks were more active. The closing rates were as follows:

	OFF.	ASKED.		OFF.	ASKED.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Huntsville Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	Huntsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuscaloosa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuscaloosa Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobile Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montgomery & West Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alabama & Tennessee River	[illegible]	[illegible]

The prominent on Gold thus for discounts on the Treasury plan of raising a daily rate for the Stock and specimen for an advance on such stocks. Any permanent fall in the premium will hasten important bearing upon all departments of commerce, and produce a certain loss to all classes. Changes of prices in commodities, and an equal loss upon stocks of goods on hand, and lower market prices for all commodities. With lower prices for agricultural products follows a decreased export demand, and for the present movement depending upon a high rate of foreign exchange, which cannot be sustained upon our officially changing gold. With decreasing exports, there will be seen a decreasing movement upon wages, lower prices for wage, and a general and healthy check to speculation. Everybody is ready to see gold fall, and business return to natural and safe limits, upon a specie basis, and we are sure that this will eventuate when the depend has long been an expected, and when, unaccompanied by military success, or any new political constitution indicating the end of the war.

Freights continue dull and depressed. To Liverpool in engagements are 1,000 bags, Windsor, 6d. in bags; 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 400 tons Heavy at 1s.; not counted round, and 500 tons Heavy 37s. 30s. 6d.; 10 bbls. Tallow at 32s. 6d., and per steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s., and 300 bags Cornmeal at 4d. To London: 500 barrels Rosin at 7s. 6d. To Glasgow: 220 barrels Rosin at 3d. The Charters are: A ship, at the Eastward, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at 30s. 6d.; Spruce, 30s. 6d. Brig, from Cape, at Antwerp, to port in England, 6s.; a Baltic, bark, at 30s. 6d. To Rio Janeiro, a Brig, from Boston, at West Coast of Ireland, 3s., or if included, 5s. 6d.; a Brig, from Boston, to Bahia, Flour, 5s. 6d., and Provisions, 6s.; a British brig, 5,000 bbls. to Mahanoro, Corn, 6s., and Meal, 5s. 6d.; a Brig

FUNERAL OF THE HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

Remarks of the Rev. Mr. Beecher.

The funeral services of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy took place at Plymouth Church on Monday. The Church was well filled, many of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause being among the congregation. The coffin was brought in and placed in front of the pulpit. On the top of the coffin was a cross of white flowers. After a brief prayer by the Rev. Mr. BEECHER, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER read selections from the scriptures, closing with the passage, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." After some appropriate remarks upon this text by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Mr. BEECHER then spoke as follows: The body of our deceased brother will be removed to-morrow, under the charge of a Committee of Congress, and conveyed to his own State, there to be buried, and there, doubtless, fitting pens and voices will be found to give the memorial of his life, the outlines of his character, and his proper eulogy. And yet we felt that it was not meet, since he was the guest of our city, and rendered up his life to God here, that he should go forth from Brooklyn without appropriate funeral services, and we asked the privilege of paying our respects to his memory and honoring his dust, glad that the time has come at last when men who have reaped abundant contempt and scorn for their fidelity should be honored, and honored for the very same qualities for which they have been scoffed at. Ever since my youngest manhood, almost the year that I emerged from minority, Mr. Lovejoy's name has been familiar to me. I have watched his course and sympathized with him, regarding him early as a leader, and in later years as a companion in the great conflict of our age. For the outer work which Christianity has had to do in your lifetime and mine has been the work of reasserting liberty in a land which had let her altar fires go out, and let her lamps stand without oil in them; and in that great work Mr. Lovejoy has had an honorable and an eminent place. He has carried himself so as to have the unbroken confidence of his colaborers, and now the sincere respect and honor and affection of all men who love liberty and true Christian patriotism, and yet I call you to bear witness that this man, whose name will be written in our history, this man, who will never be forgotten, has made himself memorable not by rare combination of traits that constitutes genius, not by such uncommon power as compels effects, but by simple manliness in a time when men were scarce, and by simple fidelity to moral convictions. Owen Lovejoy is evidence that a man may become heroic by the practice of the simplest moral elements. I think he was preordained for the position that he has occupied, and built for it. It is true that a man may, by force of conscience, do things which ought to be done against his susceptibilities and his feelings, and there is many and many a man that fain would have done battle for freedom, but he was so organized that to do it was a perpetual torment and pain to him. It has been with extreme difficulty that some of these men have maintained themselves, and it was too much to advance. Mr. Lovejoy was so organized that to do what he thought right was no pain and required no special resolution. He was built broad, and square, and strong; to be healthy and courageous. I think, therefore, that we ought to bless God that he sent this man, and equipped him when he sent him—a man who did his duty so easily and naturally that it required no extraordinary effort. But while he was a fearless man, he was not a malignant nor an irritable man. He never fought with animosity; still less did he ever quarrel. He never scolded. To speak of Owen Lovejoy as a querulous, irritable reformer, is as foreign as possible from the truth. He was a genial, smiling, good-natured, honest-hearted, open-handed man, that every man must sympathize with and respect, even those whom he used to drub; for he was called to do a great deal of that disagreeable work in his lifetime, especially in the later periods of his public life. Every one who knows him may bear witness that it was not the love of morbid anatomy; it was not a sort of fierce hatred of evil alone, it was the love of good and the sweet open hearted love of that, and that alone that impelled him. And to the end of his life he maintained healthiness. He was not a morbid reformer in any sense. Quite early in life God adorned him with a constitution that was needed for the work that he did, and with the requisite mental traits. He also ordained that he should have a right education, and, therefore, he made him the child of a good mother. Largely to her he owed those qualities which have made him what he was. It was she that instructed him more than all others, especially in patriotism. It was she that used to take up *The Emancipator* that Dr. Leavitt edited, and read the editorials in his hearing, exclaiming as she went on sentence after sentence as she sat by the fire, "Well done Mr. Leavitt." Thus she sowed the seeds of sacred truths and covered them down with maternal love; and such seed sown in such a heart, by a mother's hand, could not fail to bring forth a good harvest. He put himself through college. He may be said to be a self-educated man, as all men are who are educated at all. He prepared for the ministry. He offered himself to be licensed in the Episcopal Church. They proposed to do it upon condition that he would promise not to agitate the Church by discussing the unpopular subject of Slavery. He turned his back on them, and told them if they would not give him his license with freedom, he would not take one. He forsook them, and took out a license in the Congregational Church—where he should have gone first—without conditions, and I need not tell you that he never preached a gospel which left out human rights and human liberties. In preaching he felt that there was a spiritual element, and he was faithful in the discharge of his ministerial duties in that direction, but he also felt that that spiritual element should never absorb and hide the ethical, and that the preponderance of the one or the other must be determined in the providence of God by the exigencies of the community; and in his time the exigencies of the community required that the gospel should tell what were the rights of man. And in the region where he lived he educated public sentiment and brought men to feel that religion inspired liberty, and that piety, one of the evidences of it, should be the love of liberty for one's self and one's fellows. It has been very happily said this morning, that he changed the sphere of his ministry and did not lay it down, for he was a man of God in Congress and all his political and public life he was still carrying out the great truths of the gospel, giving them emphasis and practical force in the labors of reform which occupied the last year of his life. What was the intensity of his feeling and the heroism that his religion had inspired in him, you may judge in part from the lion-like conduct of his brother—and he was a man of the same sort—who died a martyr and poured out his blood for liberty of speech and of conscience. You may judge it by the words that he spoke everywhere, with fearlessness. I will read two paragraphs. Imagine a whole sermon flaming like this, and borne out too by a man whose whole life showed that he meant every word he spoke:

What if we are fined? Shall we be the first Christians that were spoiled of their goods? Did you never hear of any who took the "spoiling of their goods joyfully?" What if we do die a violent death? Thus the Lord Jesus Christ died—thus Peter, Paul, and other Apostles died—thus the glorious company of Martyrs died—thus Cranmer, Luther, and Rogers died—thus Hampden, Sidney and Emmet died—thus Elijah Parish Lovejoy died, and thus, God's grace helping him, will Owen Lovejoy die, rather than yield obedience to human law which conflicts with the Divine.

Mother, can you not spare another son!*

Beside the prostrate body of that murdered brother, while the fresh blood was oozing from his perforated breast, on my knees while alone with the dead and with God, I vowed never to forsake the cause that was sprinkled with his blood. The oath was written in blood. It must stand. Am I alone in this matter? No, I thank God that I am not. I see by the tearful eye and compressed lip that there are others here, into whose melted hearts the fixed resolution is now sinking, TO OBEY GOD RATHER THAN MAN—WHO WILL DO OR DIE.

Is there anything better than that spoken in our literature or in our history? anything better done than that man's life of which this is but one spark, the whole life being a brand of the same kind? But he has been simply a man faithful to conviction, faithful to religion, faithful to the example of his Master, and gone through the perils of a stormy period till he saw already the twilight of the coming dawn. The night is far spent and the day of his land, his native land, is at hand, and his eternal day nearer than he thought. The sickness which has terminated his mortal career he thought not to be unto death, and he struggled against it with fervor and courage, believing that his Master had work for him to do here still. He has died. He yet speaketh. Do you believe that there is a young man bred on the prairies of Illinois, or in all her counties, that is susceptible to heroism and nobleness that will not be inspired with the example and words of Owen Lovejoy. He has not half done his work yet. He will go on working from year to year, as every noble nature does that is faithful in his day and generation. He sows then the seed which comes up chiefly after he is gone. Our brother said that the nation mourns him. I am not one of the mourners. I never mourn a good man when he goes to Heaven. I never mourn for him. I do not mourn for the nation. His words and his example have educated hundreds and thousands to take his place and to carry forward his work. He would have him march abreast with the ranks of the multitude. Release has been given him; his Master has called him to a higher sphere and nobler labor, and his work goes right on. As when a drop is taken from the ocean, it is replaced by another drop, and there is no void, so in the fathomless sea of God's great tide of liberty there is no void to-day; the stream is no shallower, the current no less forcible. He rests and rejoices; we work and rejoice, thanking God that He has raised up such a man to take part in His work. Such is the state of things that we can spare such a man. We are working, and have not much chance in our lifetime to talk with the coworkers. We shall meet him and talk with him ere long, when we wake from this dream of life and take our crown, as he has taken his, and receive the welcome, as doubtless he has received it, from the lips of the Master.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, after which the hymn "Shining Shore" was sung. The coffin was then opened and numerous persons took a last look at the countenance of the deceased.

* His mother is a member of the writer's congregation.

PROF. HUXLEY ON THE NEGRO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, February 24, 1864.

One of those whom I most wished to see in this Metropolis of Science was the distinguished successor of De la Beche in the Museum of Practical Geology, and the still more distinguished victor over Owen in the great question of the Monkey and his Hippocampus—united in the person of Professor T. J. Huxley. Through the friendship of Agassis, I was enabled to see and know the Professor H. last year, but only lately have I had the opportunity of hearing him in the lecture-room. The lectures in the Royal College of Surgeons are open to only a few; but these few comprise many of the best scientific heads in Europe. And these can procure for a few others interested in scientific studies admission to those lectures. One of this lucky "few others" I have been; and though it is not customary to give reports of the lectures, I have permission from Prof. Huxley to send you an abstract of his remarks upon a question of such great importance to us in the United States as that indicated at the head of this letter.

The platform was covered with important models and skeletons of various races and the walls covered with magnified drawings of their brains. The sceptre and crown united lay in front of the speaker, on a cushion indicating the authority under which he spoke. It is similar to that on the table of the House of Commons, and is seen in all royal institutions. The professor is robed in a gown with a broad purple stripe running round from one side behind the neck to another. His manner and enunciation are perfect; and with exception of Agassis (whom he does not at all resemble) I know no scientific lecturer so impressive.

On Thursday, Feb. 18, he dwelt for some time upon the differences of color, of the hair, and of the skeleton, and illustrated each point made by reference to models and skeletons of various races. He said it had been frequently asserted that the negro had a much longer heel than other races of men—indeed, that the leg was joined to the middle of the foot. This was not the case. The negro had generally a comparatively small calf to his leg, which may often give to a superficial observer the appearance of an elongated heel. The assertion of the greater length of the negro's heel was usually made to prove the theory of the negro's inferiority; but if it were true, it might be more properly quoted to prove his superiority, since as we go down toward the inferior types the heel diminishes. It is a characteristic of the ape to have no heel at all.

The osteological differences between the races were very slight, though the pelvis of males varied a great deal between all races. The pelvis of the female negro varied so little from that of the European as to be scarcely worthy of remark. Possibly the foot of the negro might be a little flatter than that of the European,* and his arms a little longer in proportion. With regard to color, the lecturer said he had heard of jet-black men, but he had never seen one, though he had seen many negroes. The negroes were found of all shades between light and dark. There were also very few really white men.

His opinion was that some kind of brown, lighter or darker, was the normal color of the human family. With regard to the hair, he agreed with other physiologists that the hair of various races differed, the hair of the negroes, Australians, and others being of a much-flattened oval; that of the European oval; that of the Mongol round. He entirely denied, however, that these differences were constant—that, as some had asserted, the race of a man could be told from his hair. It was said that the hair of inferior races had no medullary and aeriferous canal. Now, strictly speaking, there was no canal in any hair. But as the medullary substance found in hair was doubtless meant, he would say that there was no evidence to prove anything more than that that substance dried up in some hair more quickly than in other—a fact which, to those who know how much the hair is affected by artificial processes, cannot be regarded as having any important bearing on the question of race. The professor referred to the model of the negro in the British Museum as one which, if carefully observed, would justify his assertion. On Saturday last the Professor dwelt more particularly upon the brain in its relation to the question of race. It was natural, he said, that races should differ from each other in their cerebral conformation more than in any other regard, since among individuals of the same race the brain was the most variable part.

He exhibited the skulls and casts of the brains of many races, and showed that while there might be an average of the long, or narrow, or round skull greater in this or that race, the distinctions were not constant, and many instances of each might be found in any and every race. The negro's skull, in many respects, perhaps, more resembled that of the European than that of other races. The Professor exhibited the brains of a Bosjesman and of a European, showing that they were nearly alike.

The problems of the subject, as now discussed by physiologists, divided themselves substantially into two: 1. Is there anything in the conformation of any particular race which would justify the conclusion that it was of a different species from other races? 2. Is there any race which may be regarded as transitional or midway between the lower orders of nature and man?

With regard to the first of these questions, he declared that there were at present no data whatever which could warrant such a conclusion; nor could it be positively asserted otherwise, though the balance of probabilities clearly warranted us at present in speaking of the human race rather than the diversity of species. In proof of this the skulls and skeletons were again referred to.

With regard to the second question, the Professor was decidedly of opinion that there was no race which could in any sense be referred to as midway between the inferior types and man, nor anything like it. There was no doubt that some presented characteristics more resembling those types than others. If a man went out ten miles on the North Road, he would be ten miles on the way to York; but he would not be in any sense a link between York and London, or midway between them. It was exactly the same case with the lowest man; he was some miles in the animal direction, but the distance between him and the very highest animal was far greater than between him and the highest man. This was sufficiently proved by the facility with which the lowest and highest races mingled without sterility. Any one who had been where the white and dark races coexisted, need only use his eyes to see that their intercourse was fertile, showing indisputably their unity of species. Much might be said, no doubt, of the inferiority of such offspring, and its liability to disease; but there were other facts which accounted for that. Wherever the European race came in contact with inferior races, it carried along with "the blessings of civilisation," drink, syphilis, and the demoralization of the inferior race. The only exception to this, perhaps, was in Mexico, where the cross-breed does well enough. In the other cases the offspring of the mixture was despised, the men taking to the lowest occupations, the women to prostitution. These facts would explain any tendencies to disease and any inferiority.

The Professor said that he had dwelt upon this point with the more emphasis because we were all conscious that behind them all was a formidable shadow—the social and political position of the negro—which nearly all civilized nations had felt, and which had now brought the two sections of the American nation into terrible conflict. It was, he said, impossible not to feel attracted somewhat to a people who so bravely and vigorously defended their position on this or any question; but, at the same time, expressed it as his conviction that the North was justified in any expenditure of blood and treasure to destroy an institution which was utterly corrupting and opposed to the highest interests of humanity. In this he did not speak of the negro, for whom he had never professed any special sympathy; but he thought more particularly of its degrading and even destructive influence upon any people among whom Slavery was suffered to exist.

But his object in alluding to this conflict was only to emphatically protest against the introduction, from the party spirit excited on either side, of false statements as legitimate scientific facts. Some, it seemed, had gone so far, in the North, as to claim for the negro an equality with, and some even a superiority in some respects over, the whites. It was needless to say that such claims were unfounded. But, on the other side, there had been made statements of the wildest character. He would not refer to the statements which came from the other side of the water, where there were many temptations to strain the facts of nature to suit party ends; but he must most earnestly protest against some statements made on this side of the water which were without such temptations, and utterly inexcusable.

Prof. Huxley then read extensive extracts from Dr. James Hunt's pamphlet, entitled "On the Negro's place in Nature." Some paragraphs in the dedication of that pamphlet, taken from the letter of a Confederate lady to the author, were read, and excited great laughter among the eminent gentlemen present. These paragraphs were as follows: "The skeleton of the negro can never be placed upright. [Laughter.] There 's always a slight angle in the legs, a greater in the thigh bones, and still more in the body, until in some instances it curves backward." "The blood is vastly dissimilar—the red corpuscles are greatly in excess, and the colorless have an extraordinary tendency to run together; the molecular movement within the discs differs in every respect, and when tried with a solution of potass, the protrusions from the cell walls take every intermediate form, reverting with great rapidity to the normal condition. The hair is very peculiar; three hairs springing from different orifices—think of it! said the lecturer—will unite into one; it is very friable, like moss, the ends splitting up." [Great laughter, in which the lecturer joined.]

It is but justice to the author of this pamphlet (said Prof. Huxley) to say that he did not write this, yet he says, "the above intelligent remarks," and may be supposed to indorse them. The Professor called attention to a statement of the writer that Vrolik "has asserted that the pelvis of the male negro bears a great resemblance to that of the lower mammalia." What Vrolik did say has no bearing on the point: it is that this part "if taken from certain wild beasts could not be of a firmer substance or have a harder bone."† Prof. Huxley then alluded to Dr. Hunt's declaration that in the negro's brain "the *pia mater* contains brown spots which are never found in the brain of a European." He referred to Gatler's paper before the Anthropological Society (1860) proving the occurrence of the same coloration in white persons. He (Prof. H.) had little doubt that the same spots might be found in his own *pia mater*, and that of many present. But here is the crowning sentence. It is quoted without contradiction or qualification from a certain Dr. Van Evrie, an apologist of Slavery in New-York: "The negro is incapable of an erect or direct perpendicular posture. The general structure of his limbs, the form of the pelvis, the spine, the way the head is set on the shoulders, in short, the *tout ensemble* of the anatomical formation forbids an erect position." "With the broad forehead and small cerebellum of the white man, it is perfectly obvious that the negro would no longer possess a center of gravity, and therefore those philanthropic people who would 'educate' him into intellectual equality, or change the mental organism of the negro, would simply render him incapable of standing on his feet, or of an upright position, on any terms."

When the great laughter which these paragraphs, and especially the last, excited had ceased, Prof. Huxley said that he felt it his duty to protest against such baseless and ridiculous assertions, which might be conceived in the spirit of party, but certainly were not in that of science. The upright skeletons of Africans before them made a serious reply unnecessary.

On Feb. 23 Prof. Huxley's lecture was upon the Chimpanzee. He had the skeletons of two Africans and a Bushwoman standing side by side, and showed the vast chasm between them. He also exhibited the skull of a particularly low and brutal negro by the side of that of a Chimpanzee, showing that not only was the brain of the Chimpanzee less than half the volume of that of the negro, but that there were fundamental differences—e. g., the absence of a pit at the bottom of the skull of the negro, which in that of the ape contained some portion of the brain—the fact indicating the separation in the ape between the spinal marrow and the brain. In the Bushwoman the pelvis was about 4 inches higher than that of the Chimpanzee. The latter had more ribs than the former. In the Bushwoman the cranium overbalanced the bones of face; in the Chimpanzee it was the reverse. Many other organic differences, such as the greater looseness and divarication of the thumb on the hand, depriving the Ape of that power of mechanical contrivance which is essentially human, were also indicated.

* Pruner Bey, in his *Mémoire sur les Nègres* (1861), says: "The flat foot is, however, met with in a large number of races approaching more the Aryan than the negro; for instance, in some tribes of America and Polynesia. It is also frequent in Russia, and it often influences the reform of the military service in the rest of Europe."

† Le bassin de l'homme quand il recueil pris de quelques bêtes féroces ne pourrait être d'une substance plus ferme ou avoir un os plus fort.—[Vrolik, p. 11.

BIRDS.

The Importance to Farmers of Birds—Benefits and Injuries Contrasted—Why Birds Should Not be Destroyed—Report to the Senate of France.

Translated from The Moniteur of June 25, 1861.

The report of the Committee of the French Senate, to which was referred the petition of the Agricultural Society of Toulon, and of various other agricultural and scientific bodies, praying for the adoption of legislative measures for the protection of birds as a means of arresting the ravages of insects injurious to agriculture, presented to the Senate by M. Bonjean:

This committee regard the subject of these petitions as entitled to the most careful consideration.

The petitioners are not influenced, as may be imagined, by a sentimental regard for these interesting feeble creatures, on the ground that their destruction is not warranted by necessity—the supreme law of man's preservation. However legitimate in a philosophical point of view such a consideration might be, this is not what has influenced your petitioners. If these practical men claim for the birds in question, a protection more efficient than the existing legislation affords, it is not from disinterested regard for the birds. It is only in view of the great interests of agriculture that are endangered as your petitioners assert, by our continuing to destroy the only auxiliaries that can effectually resist the propagation of insects, those scourges of vegetation in every form.

The petitioners present an extended examination of the facts, and of the existing legislation on the subject, which we propose briefly to examine. As to the facts, with which we do not profess to be personally conversant, we have consulted, as fully as the time has permitted, men of the highest authority in natural history and in agriculture. It is in their name, then, so to speak, that we submit the following views, and not on our personal assurances:

I. *On the Importance of Birds in Agriculture.*

There are in France many thousands of species of insects, almost all of which are endowed with amazing fecundity, and almost all living exclusively on our most precious vegetable productions, such as furnish man with his fuel, with his timber, and with his food. The oak has among its enemies the lucanus (stag beetle), the cerambyxheros, &c. The elm has the destructive scolytus. The pines and firs yield to the attacks of the bostrichus, of the nonnes (phalæna monacha), and of the scarabeus typographus. The olive is undermined by the plœotribus, and its fruit is devoured by the innumerable larvæ of the olive fly (dacus oleæ). The vine in some districts hardly survives the ravages of the pyralis. Wheat and the other cereals are attacked in their roots by the white worm (the larvæ of the hanneton cockchafer), above ground, before flowering, by the cecidomiyia (hessian fly and wheat fly), and later, when the grain is forming, by the weevil, or charançon (calandra granaria). Colza and the other cruciform plants have enemies no less numerous. Many varieties of altises (the flea beetle) destroy the plant as it issues from the ground; other parasites wait till the pod is formed to make their domicile there, and nourish themselves at the expense of the grain. The roots of all the leguminous plants are devoured by the palmerworm and other burrowing insects, while the larvæ of the bruchus (pea weevil) conceal themselves in the peas and lentils, leaving us nothing but the envelope.

And what the insects have spared, is it at last secured for the husbandman? by no means: a multitude of the gnawing tribes—field-mice, dormice, great and small rats and mice, that have lived in the field at the expense of the harvest, penetrate into the barns and levy another tithe on the impoverished sheaves. Who can calculate the losses sustained by agriculture from these causes united?

It is but of late years that science has comprehended that she has here a grand social duty to fulfill. It is but of yesterday, so to speak, that these questions have been studied, and our statistics offer as yet but imperfect results, that can be invoked only with circumspection. The complaints of the vine-growing districts of the ravages of the pyralis (delta moth) sufficiently attest the extent of the evil as to this branch of culture. As to the cereals, it is estimated that the value of the wheat destroyed in one department of the East by the larvæ of the cecidomiyia (Hessian fly) alone amount to at least four millions of francs. Mr. Bazin, in a special notice, after a very careful investigation, does not hesitate to attribute to this insect the deficiency in the harvests which we suffered during three years prior to 1856. In some fields the loss amounted to one-half of the crop.

As to the colza, a monograph carefully compiled by a professor of the Ancient Agricultural Institute of Versailles, establishes, after careful experiments in a field belonging to this Institute, that in twenty pods taken indiscriminately, and furnishing 504 grains, only 296 were sound, the remainder having been devoured or injured by the insects; that the loss in the product of oil amounted to 32.8 per cent, so that in a crop producing 4,500 francs, the damage was not less than 2,700 francs, while the whole value, if sound, would have been 7,200 francs.

In Germany, as Lattuille states, whole forests have been destroyed by the nonnes (phalæna monacha). In 1810 the bostriches had invaded the forest of Tannesbruch (in the department of the Roer) to such an extent that a decree was issued directing the cutting down of the forest, and the burning on the spot of the trees, roots and branches. In Eastern Prussia it became necessary, three years ago, to cut down in the public forests twenty-four millions of cubic meters of firs, simply from the destruction of the trees by the attacks of the insects.

Our naval officers will tell you, with more authority than we can, of the destruction of the timber in the navy-yard at Rochelle and Rochefort by the termites which even attack the Registers of the Archives.

Serious as are these ravages, it is surprising that they are not more so, considering the prodigious fecundity of these pernicious tribes; and if God had not provided means worthy of his wisdom, all vegetation would have long since disappeared from the earth.

In truth, against such enemies man is actually powerless. His genius measures the course of the stars, pierces the mountains, urges our ships against the assaults of the tempest; the savage monsters of the forests he destroys or subjects to his yoke; but before these myriads of insects, which from all points of the horizon descend on those fields that man has watered with the sweat of his brow, his force is but feebleness. His eye is not sufficiently acute to discern the greater part of them, nor his hand swift enough to overtake them; and should he succeed in destroying millions, they propagate by thousands of millions. Above, below, on the right and on the left, these innumerable legions succeed and relieve one another, without truce or repose. In this indestructible army, ever marching on for the destruction of the works of man, each has his mouth, his day, his season; each has his tree, his plant; each knows his post in the ranks, and never errs in his course. From the beginning man would have succumbed under this unequal contest, if God had not given him, in the BIRD, a powerful auxiliary—a faithful ally, that accomplishes admirably the work that man himself is incompetent to perform.

This providential mission of the bird may have formerly been regarded as a poetical exaggeration. But now, thanks to the researches of modern naturalists, especially of M. Florent Prevost, assistant professor in the Museum of Natural History, it is established among the most fully demonstrated truths of science. By the aid of facilities furnished him by the administration of forests and of the domains of the Crown, in a course of investigation pursued with perseverance for nearly forty years, this modest and learned investigator has succeeded in ascertaining experimentally, week by week, the habitual food of the birds of our climate. By attentive examination of the contents of their stomachs, he has been able to discover not only in what proportion they feed on insects, but what species in particular they seek and destroy, and consequently what vegetables they protect against their enemies. These stomachs, thus examined, are preserved in a triplicate series, and a complete collection has been commenced, which will rank among the most interesting of the museum. M. Prevost has, besides, compiled tables, ingeniously arranged, which permit ready access to the results obtained. These researches (for the greater part hitherto unpublished, but whose merit has been repeatedly acknowledged by Mr. Geoffroy St. Hilaire) have received from the Academy of Science and from several learned societies the most honorable testimonials of approval. With a promptness which we are happy publicly to acknowledge, M. Prevost has kindly placed at the disposal of your Committee his collections, his tables, and still more, his valuable services, of which our inexperience had much need.

We do not propose to lay before the Senate these interesting documents in detail; but, if it is desired, we can annex to this report, when published, a few of the tables that may give some idea of the precision arrived at by this skillful naturalist in a class of facts that hardly seemed susceptible of much accuracy.

From the result of these remarkable researches, it appears that in respect to the services rendered to agriculture, the 300 species of birds which breed in France may be arranged in three principal classes—

First: In the first class we place the birds that are at least indirectly injurious, inasmuch as they destroy the insectivorous birds. Of these, belonging to the order of rapacious birds, are nearly all the diurnal birds, and in the class of omnivorous birds are the crows, the pies, and the jays. In this proscription, in mass, of these two mischievous orders, justice requires an exception to be made in favor of the buzzards, each individual of which destroys 6,000 field mice in a year, and more especially of the rook, which does great service in the destruction of the white worm or grub, and which is distinguishable from the rest of the crow family by the metallic luster of its plumage.

Second: In the second class are to be placed the granivorous birds, or more properly birds of double alimentation, for except the pigeon there is no bird exclusively granivorous; they all feed (either at the same time or according to the season) on both grains and insects. Injurious in the first point of view, but useful in the second, a balance is to be struck, as M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire thinks, between the services they render and the mischief they do. To this class belong the sparrow and the other coarse beaks. M. Florent Prevost, however, and some other naturalists, consider that their services far surpass the injury they do, and the facts appear to justify this opinion.

Among these birds, the sparrow certainly maintains the worst reputation, and he is often branded as a common pilferer. But if the facts set forth by your petitioners are correct, this bird is much better than his reputation. It is stated indeed that in Hungary and the States of Baden, a price having been put on this bird's head, he completely abandoned these countries, but it was soon discovered that he alone could maintain the contest against the May flies (*hannetons*), and the thousand winged insects of the low grounds, and the authorities that had offered a reward for their destruction were compelled to offer a higher premium for their restoration; a double expense and unexampled in hasty legislation. Frederick the Great also at one time declared war against the sparrows, who had not spared his favorite fruit, the cherry. Naturally the feeble sparrow could not maintain war against the conqueror of Austria, and disappeared. But at the end of two years, not only there were no cherries, but almost all the other fruits were destroyed, the caterpillars devoured them all, and the Great Frederick, conqueror on so many battle fields, was too happy to make a treaty with the sparrows at a cost of only a portion of his cherries.

M. Florent Prevost shows indeed that according to circumstances, insects constitute at least half, and often much more of the regular food of the sparrow. It is exclusively with insects that this bird nourishes its greedy young, of which a striking proof may be cited. In Paris where the fragments of our own food furnish the sparrow abundant sustenance, which would seem to exempt it from the fatigue of the chase, a couple of sparrows having made their nest on a terrace in the Rue Vivienne, a collection was made of the wing cases of the May flies (*paurelous*), that were rejected from the rest, of which 1,400 were counted. Seven hundred insects then were destroyed by a single pair of sparrows for the support of a single brood.

We may add, in exculpation of this alleged culprit, that it has become so far domesticated that it only inhabits near our dwellings, and may have become corrupted by the example of civilization. At Mouville (Seine-Inferieure), the rook was also proscribed. It was soon found that its ravages could not be compared with those it prevented, and the rook was honorably restored to its privileges.

Third: If sparrows and the crow tribe compel us to pay for these services, a far more numerous class of birds serve us absolutely gratuitously. Such are the nocturnal birds of prey, the families of bats, owls, and screech-owls, that ignorance and stupidity pursue as birds of ill omen. Agriculture should, on the contrary, welcome them, for, tenfold more efficiently than cats, and without menacing the larder or the dairy, these birds maintain a ceaseless war with the rats and mice, so formidable to our granaries, and destroy in the fields innumerable quantities of dormice and field-mice, which, without these nocturnal pursuers, would become an intolerable pest. Besides, these birds alone pursue the nocturnal insects and those of the twilight, of which many are extremely injurious.

And lastly, but incontestibly in the first rank for the services they render us, come the birds strictly *insectivorous*, yellowhammers, woodpeckers, goat-suckers, the various sorts of swallows, and above all those charming musicians of the field, all those insect-devouring tribes vulgarly known as the warblers—nightingales, grasshopper larks, larks, and redbreasts, redtails, linnets, buntings, chimney-swallows, tomtits, negtails, pepits, pewits, barn-swallows, troglodytes, wrens, the friends of the cottage, all vie in rendering us invaluable services as gratuitous as they are ungratefully acknowledged, for want of a due appreciation of the facts. Permit us to cite an example furnished by one of the tables of M. T. Prevost, relating to the swallow. Ten of these birds were killed between the 15th of April and the 29th of August, at evening, when they were returning to their nests. The insects of which the remains were found in their stomachs amounted to 5,432, which gives for each bird for every day 543 insects destroyed. Another table presents analogous results for the Winter linnet. And among the insects thus destroyed appear precisely those most formidable for us—the wheat weevil (charançon), the pyralis delta moth, the mayfly (hanneton), and numerous other destructive coleopterous insects.

The mischief produced by a single one of these insects may be conceived in calling to mind that the cockchafer (hanneton) lays from 70 to 100 eggs, speedily to be transformed into as many white worms, which for one or two years live exclusively on the roots of our most precious vegetables. The wheat weevil (charançon) lays from 70 to 90 eggs, which, deposited in as many grains of wheat, are developed into larvæ that consume the contents. It amounts then to at least one ear of wheat destroyed by a single charançon. The vine insect, or delta moth (pyralis), lays from 100 to 130 eggs in as many grapes. Thus attacked, the grape withers and drops off; 100 to 130 grapes then are destroyed in their germ by a single pyralis. And now, comparing the two classes of figures thus exhibited, supposing of the 500 insects a day destroyed by a single bird, only one-tenth part are of these mischievous kinds—that is, for example, 40 charançons and 10 pyrales (and these figures are certainly below the truth), and you have 3,200 grains of wheat and 1,150 grapes per day saved by a single bird.

Attribute as large a part as you please to other natural causes which may arrest the ravages of these insects—reduce as far as you will the services of the bird—enough will remain to justify the profound observation of a cotemporary, "Birds may subsist without man, but man cannot subsist without birds."

Indeed, what except the bird can watch for and seize the charançon, the tith of an inch in length, when, hovering over a field of wheat, it is preparing to lay its egg in the grains just developing? What other instrument can seize the minute pyralo when hovering for the same purpose over the blossoming vine; above all, who can seize the microscopic egg, and larvæ of which a single tomtit or wren consumes more than 200,000 in a year.

III. These indispensable auxiliaries, these faithful friends and allies, man with a sense of gratitude has doubtless taken under his special protection. He has sought to destroy the natural enemies which make war on them. The bird of prey which seizes them in their flight, the snake which glides into their nest to devour the young brood, and often the mother with the young. No! as if once more to justify the apostrophe of the satirist.

The true emblem of ingratitude is not the serpent, but man! It is man, who with a strange blindness proves himself the most formidable enemy of these gentle and useful creatures. More cruel than the hawk or falcon, who only kill their prey for food. Man alone destroys for the mere pleasure of destruction. The gun is not sufficiently murderous, and beside, it is reserved for a nobler game, it is with a multitude of engines, traps, springs, bird lime, &c., that he pursues these his friends, as charming as they are useful, that the bounty of Providence has accorded him.

We will spare the description of the various modes of this barbarous persecution, which fill the mind with disgust and horror; of the traps and springs, for instance, in which the poor victim with, perhaps, his bones broken, expires after hours of suffering and agony. But what should be distinctly stated is the disastrous *quantity* of useful birds that are thus annually doomed to destruction throughout France, and principally in the East and the South.

When the return of Spring brings back into our country on the borders of the Mediterranean these faithful allies, that the severity of the Winter has forced to emigrate, what is the reception they meet with? In the neighborhood of Marseilles and of Toulon, and the other towns and villages on the coast, the hills are covered with contrivances for their destruction; and according to the statements of M. Sace, who has made a special study of the subject, for some months this sport continues, each sportsman killing from one hundred to two hundred little birds per day. The petition from Toulon does not exaggerate then when it asserts that these birds are destroyed by myriads on their passage, to the great detriment of the departments of the Center and of the North, where they no longer arrive in sufficient numbers to fulfill their providential mission. In the East and in the ancient Lorraine similar facts occur, as is attested by the petition of the Society of Acclimation of Nancy.

And what is the motive of this butchery, as the Society of Toulon terms it? Do they invoke the right of man to the use of animals for his subsistence? But no one would seriously thus justify the destruction of these little creatures, of which one hardly furnishes a mouthful. Is it food that is furnished by the humming birds or the wrens, that are hardly more than a bunch of feathers? No; it is not food, it is rather the gratification of mere gluttony that is sought for. And when we consider on the lowest ground how many sacks of wheat, how many tuns of wine and of oil are represented by one of these brochettes of victims with which, in some regions, the table is furnished, one is forced to admit that Lucullus in his luxury made no so costly repast, and that such extravagance he can only compare with the famous pearl of Cleopatra.

Besides, even this miserable excuse of the gratification of sensuality cannot be alleged by the sportsman, who, to display his address, or simply to discharge his fowling-piece on returning home, brings down on the wing the swallow in its rapid flight—perhaps the mother carrying food to her famished brood. May we not say to these men so thoughtlessly cruel, that this poor swallow, in destroying 500 insects on this day that a murderous shot has made her last, has deserved better of mankind than ten sportsmen returning home with their game-bags filled.

Is it not through sheer ignorance, too, that the peasant nails on his barn door, with mistaken pride, the owl or the bat that his unfortunate skill has destroyed to the prejudice of his field and of his barns? Why does he not as well nail up his domestic cat or his dog? And, as if there were not men enough for this war of extermination, the children, too, take a part with the thoughtless cruelty of their age—an age, as Fontaine says, without pity. Oh, yes, the boys of the country are truly without pity, who play truant to rob bird's nests, as they term it. The eggs and the young brood equally fall victims to them, if it were only to break the one and to put the other miserably to death by starvation or tortures. And the parents of these young truants, instead of sending them to school to be suitably punished, witness these scenes of cruelty with indifference. Parents and children alike forgetful of these words of scripture: "If thou findest in thy way, in a tree or on the ground, a bird's nest, and the mother sitting upon the eggs, or on the young, thou shalt not take the mother with the young, but thou shalt let them go free, that it may be well with thee, and that thou may live long in the land." Oh, that we might regard, if not the words of Scripture, at least our own interest!

What is thus destroyed is incalculable. Those who reside in the country know that it is not rare to see a school-boy carrying off a trophy of a hundred bird's eggs of every species.

How this defenseless race survive this constant warfare, can only be explained by the marvelous bounty with which Providence incessantly repairs the faults committed by man, his chosen creature. If we are not grossly mistaken the evil is great, and without due precautions, may perhaps soon be beyond remedy. Already some useful species have abandoned our country. For instance, notwithstanding the poetic fictions which it might be thought would protect the stork, she no longer makes her nest on the roofs of our houses; she no longer visits except on her passage an inhospitable country, which she formerly freed from vipers and other venomous reptiles. The smaller birds have much diminished, and diminish more and more every year, and in consequence insects are increasing in proportion, and cause increasing damage to agriculture.

The evil, we say, is great, the danger imminent; prompt and energetic remedies are necessary.

The report, after a minute examination of the French laws for the preservation of game and other legislation affecting the subject (which have no special interest or application here), finds that they afford no protection, except to partridges, quails, and pheasants, and proposes that a law should be enacted prohibiting absolutely the destruction of birds' eggs or nests, or the killing of birds of any description by any other means than the use of the fowling-piece. Excepting, however, wild ducks and geese, which, in view of their abundance and of their use for food, as well as of their inutility for any other purpose, may be allowed to be taken by nets and decoys; and it concludes with these further considerations:

It cannot be denied that the reforms proposed by the petitioners will be opposed to the prejudices and inveterate usages of some parts of the country. May it not, then, be expedient that persuasion accompany or even precede the coercive measures desired? The petitioners, therefore, further pray that the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Public Instruction may prepare for use in the primary schools a simple, clear, and familiar treatise, elucidating the above views. Already several of the clergy, and at their head the venerable Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, have taken the initiative in this moral as well as economical instruction, and there is every reason to hope that they will be seconded in the good work by the respectable parish priests through the country.

For these considerations, the Committee recommend the enactment of the law submitted.

The Steam-Plow.

The British farmer of the olden time was an individual generally more noted for his obstinacy than anything else. To induce him to introduce into the cultivation of his lands any of the improvements which time gave birth to, or to deviate one jot from the beaten track which his forefathers had so long trodden, was a matter of impossibility. The fertile fields of Great Britain are still incumbered by many of this class, but it is gratifying to find that there is springing up in that country a new class of agriculturists, who are alive to, and take advantage of, every improvement which the progress of science and human ingenuity devises. The adoption of labor-saving machines in the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Culture of Sweet Potatoes.

BY J. C. THOMPSON, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y.

[illegible]

WOOL-GROWERS ASK A TARIFF UPON IMPORTED WOOL.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AIDS.—CLOTHES SQUEEZERS—

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION OF HONEY IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

WHEAT AND FRUIT CROP OF OHIO.

[illegible]

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, March 15.—After two weeks of most genial Spring weather in March, the members of the Club met each other with many congratulations that Winter was over, with so little damage to the fruit buds, plants and vines, and with such a smiling prospect before the farmers.

Fibrous Plants.—Alderman ELY, the Chairman, read a letter from Samuel C. Allen, Stryker, Williams Co., Ohio, in answer to the inquiry elicited by the old report to the New-York Legislature, which Solon Robinson read some weeks since, in relation to a new fibrous plant discovered by Charles Whitlow. Mr. Allen says that Benjamin Benson, Townsend, Huron Co., Ohio, was well acquainted with Mr. Whitlow, and has seen the plant, which was described in Niles's Register, vol. 3, page 188, and named *Urtica* Whitlowi, and was highly recommended by committees of scientific men. The fiber was very white and strong, and it was thought at the time that the discovery would prove of immense advantage to the country. The plant has many radical stems, springing from one root, of a dark purplish red or mahogany color, is smooth or glabrous, the leaves lanceolate, serrate, acuminate, sessile. Its natural location is upon moist, or rather swampy ground, in the latitude of New-York.

SOLON ROBINSON—This information is interesting in a historical point, but if the plant really possessed such great value as a fibrous one, why is it that it has never been utilized? That it had ever been discovered seems to have been forgotten, until the accidental finding of the report that I read here. If it has a value, now is the time to rediscover it.

A New Apple-Parer.—WM. S. CARPENTER exhibited White's improved apple-parer, which every one present conceded was an improvement upon the "turn-table apple-parer," which is one of the most simple and efficient in use. This kind is not yet for sale, but probably soon will be advertised.

Sorgo in Michigan.—C. M. L. ANDRUS, Somerset, Hillsdale Co., Mich., sent a sample of very handsome, well-granulated sorgo sugar, made in that State, notwithstanding it is pretty well up North. He says: "Cane ground for myself and neighbors, last Fall, averaged a gallon to the rod, or 160 gallons per acre, of a superior quality, preferred by most people to sugar-house sirup—most of it granulated. The past season was the fourth season that I have run the iron crusher, and I have averaged over 160 gallons per acre on all I have run; while I have run some jobs that far exceeded that. I run the cane from 46 rods of ground measured (not guessed at), that made ninety-three gallons of the most beautiful sirup, which granulated, a sample of which you will find inclosed in this note, that you may see whether sugar can be made from sorgo. The seed from which this sample was produced was sent to his father from the Army of the Potomac by a young soldier. I see by examining the report of the Hon. J. Staunton Gould to your State Agricultural Society, on the subject of sorgo, that we raise in this State, or this section of it at least, twice as much sirup to the acre as he reports the average in Ohio and Illinois. Why is it? Because we, in many cases (contrary to his opinion), cut out the suckers and smallest stalks. I may have something to say on sorgo planting again, as it is often planted so shallow that it dries up and cannot come up until the weeds choke it and keep it moist by covering the ground."

This letter was considered interesting and valuable, as demonstrating that sorgo is really well worthy of attention from all farmers south of latitude 42, and that probably it will succeed much farther north in favorable situations.

Cabbage Fleas—How to Grow Cabbage Plants.—A farmer in Ashville, Chautauqua County, N.Y., says: "I want to tell my experience of ten years' in cabbage raising. I first learned of a Swedish woman. Seeing some very nice plants, I wished to know how she raised them without the lice or fleas destroying them. She said she took droppings from the hen-roost, a small quantity, a little new milk, enough to soak what seed she wanted to plant; put in her seed, mixed all together, let it soak for a few hours—eight, ten, or twelve. She said fleas never would disturb the plants. I thought as I had lost plants from fleas eating them up, I would try her method of raising plants. For ten years it has proved a success. I select a sunny spot near the house, in order to have slops from the kitchen thrown on the bed of plants. I make the bed loose and rich by putting in leached ashes, and manure from the hen-roost. When the seed is soaked enough sow it on the bed, stirring it in well; then if it should be a drying sun, sprinkle on water often, say three or four times a day. Sow the seed as early as the ground is fit to work, and set the plants in place when three or four inches high, and keep them well watered and the ground nicely worked, and you can raise cabbage."

The thanks of members were freely expressed for this timely information, which may enable every one to grow his own cabbage plants, which is now found to be so extremely difficult that the cabbage crop as a general thing is much smaller than it should be, as it is one of the most profitable ones grown.

Tobacco.—D. C. Payne, DeKalb, N. Y., wants the club to tell him how to manufacture plug tobacco. Unfortunately for Mr. Payne, there is not a single tobacco manufacturer in the club, and not one of the members would volunteer to hunt up the information. But since tobacco has become a staple crop at the North, and as there are other growers of the pernicious thing who would like to know how to manufacture it, we mention the subject so that any person who is willing to give the information, may have the opportunity.

Rhubarb Wine.—A. G. Nye writes from Libertyville, Jefferson County, Iowa, to inquire what more the Club has to say about rhubarb wine. "Agents who are selling roots assure farmers that it promises large profits to those who engage in the business. I am aware that it was talked about some time ago in the Farmer's Club, and I think Mr. Carpenter and others, yourself among the number, spoke of it unfavorably, and said that it was a pleasant, palatable wine, but weak and not of much value, and that no considerable quantity could be sold at a price that would pay for the cultivation of the plant and making the wine. The Farmers' Club being very good authority here, the unfavorable notice of the wine by them has prevented some from going into the business. Our physicians recommend it for their patients, and pronounce it a stimulant and tonic fully equal to the best grape wine. The question of most importance to us who think of going into the business is, can any considerable quantity of the wine be sold at a fair price, say two dollars per gallon, in the New-York market, or any other market of the country? Will the Farmers' Club enlighten us?"

Mr. S. CARPENTER—I was in a cellar yesterday, where I tasted a sample of 25 barrels of rhubarb wine, just sold at eighty cents a gallon. Compared with other rhubarb wine that I have tasted heretofore, I should pronounce this second or third rate. I do not think that the best could be sold in quantity at $2 a gallon. As I have never made any of this kind of wine, I cannot say what the product would be; but I have no doubt that it would be large; and, except the cost of the sugar, I have no doubt that the wine can be made as cheap as cider, and as much produced from an acre. I have drank of this kind of wine that I considered really good. As to the selling price, producers must not look for two dollars a gallon, because grape wine can be profitably made for much less money.

SOLON ROBINSON—And because this rhubarb liquor can be made, so say those who have tried, and whose statements may be relied upon, at the rate of 2,500 gallons per acre, and it may be sold at 50 cents a gallon, and give a good return.

Mr. WILLIAMS, sen., said that he had been informed that rhubarb wine was used to some extent in army hospitals; that physicians had found that its peculiar acid promotes appetite for food, while it tends to destroy the appetite for alcoholic drinks, and in that case may prove a benefit to the world.

Alderman ELY said that the greatest use for this and all cheap wines sold in this city was for the purpose of "extending" imported wines; that is, for reducing the value of the imported article by additions of other substances, while enough of the original is retained to give the new compound character and sale. There is in this city a very large manufacturing establishment of this kind. For instance, brown sherry is taken in and pale sherry turned out. Perhaps this rhubarb wine would be a valuable addition to this sherry manufacture. To give the extended wines strength and "body," an article made expressly for the purpose at the sugar houses is added, called "white liquor." It may be considered as rock candy in solution. That rhubarb wine that comes to the city and is sold wholesale, is manufactured over again, is pretty certain, as it is never offered at retail.

Farming in Maine.—EDWARD C. CHASE, North Yarmouth, Cumberland County, Me., says that Mr. Hooker, who wrote of farming in Maine, did not give a fair view of the case. Mr. C. says: "We are nearly all farmers here, and make a pretty good living, raising produce for Portland market. There are more potatoes raised in this town than in any other town in the State. We have a number of varieties, such as White Mountain, Jacksons, Davis's Seedlings, Oregons, and Long Reds. Our market price now is about 70 cents a bushel. As a general thing they did not rot last year. Out of 350 bushels, I did not have one quart of rotten ones. I plant on pasture-ground, without manure, or anything but plaster. I cannot get so great a yield, but I get good, sound potatoes. I have adopted this plan for a number of years, and have never failed of a good crop. Potatoes want to be shifted as often as once in two years; they yield better, and are not so likely to rot. The only remedy I can find to prevent the rot is to plant without manure, and to plant early. We generally plant our potatoes first of any crop. The kind we call Oregons grow until the frost comes, and are very large, and yield better than any we have. There have been 40 bushels raised from one bushel of planting. They will grow on any soil without manure, and yield well, but they are not so salable as Jacksons.

"We raise sweet corn for market to sell green; there is a great call for it to put up in cans, to send to all parts of the world. We get from six to twelve cents a dozen. We also grow a great many apples, and we find that this kind of farming affords a pretty good living for those who stay at home, and, beside all this, we have raised a good many men in Maine to help settle new countries, and fight this accursed Rebellion."

Cause of the Potato Rot Discovered.—Dr. TRIMBLE read a letter from the very last discoverer of the cause of the potato rot, who is sure that it is an insect that is propagated with the seed. He has taken out a patent right for the remedy.

Root-Grafting.—GEO. W. DEAN, Franklin Mills, Portage County, Ohio, wants to say a few words about root grafting. He says: "There seems to be among Eastern men an unaccountable prejudice, except upon the hypothesis of a lamentable ignorance, against root-grafting the apple. All their objections to the system are based upon statements that are not true. I am somewhat familiar with root-grafting, as practiced in Northern Ohio and Western New-York, and I think I am warranted in stating that no nurseryman making any pretensions to respectability in the business, uses anything but seedling stocks, 1 to 2 years old; in rare cases 3 years, but they are always considered objectionable. Roots from an old tree are not used, and a nurseryman who would use them when he could get seedlings, would be a fit subject for a mad-house. I have handled a good many root-grafted trees, and some budded ones, and I cannot see why one is not as good as the other. The objection to pieces of root being used has no force; many think short pieces best, and certainly one three inches long is preferable to one ten inches or a foot. Three to four inches is as good as more, and these pieces may be used as far down as the root is healthy and of sufficient size. If old roots are used anywhere, it is unknown to me, and I do not believe it is practiced now to any extent."

Perhaps not, to as great an extent as formerly. It is this kind of grafting that is objectionable. No member of this Club believes that root-grafting, honestly done, would not give good results; yet many who expressed their opinions on the subject seem to prefer trees that have been grafted or budded in the stock instead of pieces of root.

Of the manner of preparing the roots and cions for joining, a member stated that he had seen a common carpenters' plane used with great success. The operator takes it between his knees, and applies the piece of root or cion till he gets the right bevel, and a little practice enables him to bring all the pieces to the same bevel, so that they fit together exactly, and in joining, all the care that is necessary is to pick up roots and grafts of suitable size, and lap them together, and wax and tie, and throw them in a pile. A man in Illinois who practiced in this way prepared two acres of ground by high manuring, plowed in, and the cions set with one bud above ground in the Spring, made such a growth during Summer that a man was hidden a few rods distant in the nursery.

Mr. CARPENTER said that although he decidedly preferred stock to root grafting, he was aware that nearly all the nursery trees sold are root grafted. He then distributed some cions of the Selleck pear, which originated in Vermont, and is one of our very good American pears, ripening in October. Of American sorts, he said, we now have some that begin to be appreciated not only here but in France. He mentioned the Bergen pear as one well worthy of attention. It is about as good and large as the Bartlett. In answer to the question, he said that he would prefer Autumn planting of pear trees, upon well prepared, dry soil—never upon wet soil. He has commenced setting in Autumn while the leaves are green, and he has set trees in Spring after the blossom buds started, and had all live.

Preserving Grafts.—Dr. PARKER, from Ithica, N. Y., said that the best way to preserve cions, is to dip every cut end in a strong solution of gum arabic, as soon as taken from the tree. Then wrap them in paper to send abroad, or put them in a box with sand, and bury in the earth. This is better than in the cellar. There is no need of oiled silk to wrap cions, sent by mail, if they are gummed.

Mr. CARPENTER said that he packed some cions in moss, and wrapped with gum-elastic paper, and they went to France in most perfect order. Strawberries sent in the same way, were as fresh when they arrived as though just from the ground.

TUESDAY, March 22.—Notwithstanding this was one of the most uncomfortably cold days of the Winter, a goodly number of those who are in the habit of attending these weekly meetings were on hand at the regular hour, 1½ o'clock p. m., and the two hours allotted to the session were spent pleasantly in listening to interesting "letters from the people," read by Solon Robinson, or in conversation which they elicited. We give the following brief review of the proceedings:

The Whitlow Fiber Plant.—Readers of these reports will recollect a document exhumed from the State House at Albany, which spoke of the discovery of a new fiber plant by Charles Whitlow, and subsequently a letter in explanation of its value. The following letter from John Goldie, Ayr, Canada West, we think will finish this old humbug, newly brought to light. Mr. Goldie says:

"In reading over the proceedings of the A. I. Farmers' Club in THE TRIBUNE of the 2d February last, I was much interested in the report of Messrs. Livingston and Genet, about the new and rare plant discovered by Charles Whitlow, as a substitute for flax and hemp. This was another of the humbugs practised on the public. Mr. Whitlow was, I think, a farmer from E. Lothian, Scotland, and came to Canada, for what express-purpose I do not know, but, I suppose, to better his fortune. Although little acquainted with Botany, he brought along with him the botanical transparencies of Dr. Thornton, and gave lectures upon the subject in Montreal and several places in the States. While in Canada he found out the fibrous quality of the *Urtica Canadensis*, (Laportea) or Canadian nettle, which is the wonderful new plant. Having gotten a quantity of the fiber prepared, he went to the States, lecturing on its superior qualities, and his statements were so believed that, although it does not seem that the Legislature gave him any money, yet he took out a patent for the manufacture of the nettle, and sold one-half of it to a company for a large sum—if I mistake not, $30,000. This seems to have been an end of the concern. I never heard any more of the business. Whitlow, after getting the cash, went to London, and turned Quack Doctor. I am surprised at the statement that Drs. Edy and Muhlenberg did not know the nettle. There must be some mistake about this. I have seen Mr. Whitlow, and was in Montreal soon after the nettle discovery. I had the report of what is stated above from several friends who knew the whole concern, and also read it in the public papers of the day. Hoping that this may be interesting to you, I am," &c.

Mr. ROBINSON remarked: This is probably the common nettle plant, which grows all over New-England, and of which we occasionally hear accounts of its remarkable value as a fiber plant; yet that value has never been fully developed, and probably never will be, as it never can compete with flax and hemp.

Bagasse for Manure.—L. C. HOUGH writes from Brownhelm, Lorain County, Ohio: "Can you tell the value of sorgo bagasse, and the quickest and cheapest way of converting it into manure? I have a large pile of it, which I should be glad to turn to the best account. Many others are similarly situated, and we shall be glad of any practical information. Will you please bring the matter before the Farmers' Club?"

LAFAYETTE FOSTER writes from Plainfield, Will County, Ill., on the same subject. He says: "Is the crushed cane, thoroughly rotted, as valuable as barn-yard manure for farming land? Is the sorgo cane, unrotted, worth hauling upon farm land for manure?"

WM. J. TOWNSEND from Skaneatlas, said in reply to these questions "There is a person in my neighborhood who has grown considerable Chinese cane and esteems the refuse when well rotted as a very valuable manure. For the purpose of correcting the acidity he mixes with it a small portion of lime."

Other members stated that experiments with bagasse, of the true cane as well as Chinese cane, had proved it of very little value until it had lain several years, and become thoroughly decomposed, and even then it retains so much of its acid that it is apt to prove injurious to crops, unless mixed with lime, or composted. The Louisiana planters think that the labor required costs more than the value of the manure. Some of them dry it for fuel, and some of them build furnaces to burn it out of the way—some of them try to burn it in piles, and others haul it to the river, the study is how to get rid of it the easiest way. In an unrotted condition, it would be deleterious to land if hauled upon it, and of course worse than worthless.

The most profitable use that can be made of bagasse upon the Illinois prairies would be as fuel to boil the juice. But for that it requires considerable labor and expense for handling, drying, and storing. Bagasse is, on the whole, a nuisance that most cane-growers would be glad to get rid of, if they could without expense. If any neighbor thinks it of sufficient value to pay for hauling away from the mill as fast as it accumulates, let him have it, and thank him for the favor. That is the opinion of some of the members of this Club.

Moonshine.—HORACE BIGELOW, Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., sends a long communication upon the theory of the moon and its effects upon tides, which the Club is not disposed to consider, and therefore it goes, with the theories upon potato rot, into the waste-paper basket. Short, plain, easily-understood facts, pertinent to the subject of agriculture, are always acceptable, and their reading listened to with pleasure. Of theories, the members have quite enough, without importing any through the mail.

Sheep, what Breed is most Profitable?—D. M. FISHER, Arch Spring, Blair County, Pa., writes: "Will the Club please answer—What kind of sheep are the most profitable, South-Down, Leicester, or Spanish Merino?"

That depends entirely upon location and the object of the sheep keeper. The Hon. Geo. Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., thinks that he has demonstrated that upon a wheat and clover farm it is the most profitable to grow fine wool upon small-sized sheep—that he can produce a given amount of wool and meat upon eight legs more profitably than upon four.

The most popular sheep with New-York butchers are those that average 100 pounds live weight, when well fed, and of a medium grade of fine wool. The South Down gives the best mutton; the Leicester and others of that strain give too much fat to suit the general taste of American mutton eaters.

A Farm Pump.—Mr. FISHER also inquires: "Can any member of the Farmers' Club tell me, through THE TRIBUNE reporter, where I can get a pump for a well 45 feet deep, superior to the old-fashioned wooden pump."

Yes, Sir, in New-York, an iron pump, that will work in a well of any depth, and wont freeze, nor cost ten cents a year to keep in repair, known as West's improved pump. It is a pump that should be known to every farmer, and might be profitably introduced upon a great many farms. There may be others equally good—the reporter knows this one.

Corn-Stalk Fodder.—This question was again agitated by a letter from Peter Plank, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., who is much in favor of chopping the stalks, and thinks that when thus treated they are good feed, and will go twice as far as fed whole, and thus pay well for the time. The cows keep fat upon the cut stalks, wet and mixed with meal.

SOLON ROBINSON—And so did the pigs, fed upon sawdust, mixed with corn, and it was found that the greater the proportion of corn the better the pigs liked the feed and the faster they fatted. Probably the case would be the same with the cows.

Mr. WILLIAMS, sen., said that in his experiments in feeding corn-stalks he had found the but-ends more valuable than the tops. His plan is to give the stalks to the cattle as they grow, and let them eat what they will, and then gather the refuse and pass it through a cutting-machine.

JOHN G. BERGEN and Dr. TRIMBLE both disputed this point, as to the value of but-stalks, considering them of very little account, except so far as some coarse feed is necessary to distend the stomach of animals.

WM. J. TOWNSEND of Skaneateles said his custom was to feed the top-stalks to milch cows, and the buts to other stock, which were thus kept in good condition. He grows corn on purpose to produce this kind of feed.

R. A. VAN WINKLE writes from Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas, that in his opinion "one of the causes of mad itch in cattle is feeding them the buts of corn stalks—that the hard, woody fiber of the stalks clogs and fills up the manifolds and produces the disease known as mad itch. Sorgo stalks are equally bad, and both corn and sorgo, whether fed green or dry, are injurious, and rather the most so when eaten green. Some farmers cut up corn when nearly ripe, and feed it to their hogs. It is often done in the West, and is very good for the hogs, but if you let cattle eat what they leave they frequently eat it after the hog has sucked all the nutritious substances from it. That will produce mad itch in cattle sooner than anything else."

Mr. TOWNSEND insisted that he had had many years' experience in feeding corn-stalks, and had never known them to produce diseases. His experience has been the same in feeding sorgo.

Mr. CARPENTER said that he had known bad results produced upon cows fed with corn-stalks just before calving; he had lost one, as he believed, from that cause. The effect seems to be an inability of the cow to get rid of the afterbirth.

Mr. TOWNSEND said cows in that condition should never be kept upon dry feed of any kind. He had lost them in similar circumstances, when fed upon hay.

WM. C. HASTINGS—The trouble is that stalks are more heating than any other food. The remedy would be roots or bran fed with them. Nature teaches us that the buts of the stalks are not as good food as the tops and leaves. They are always rejected by animals that can get more nutritious and more palatable food, and no animal will eat the buts unless driven to it by extreme hunger, until they are prepared in some way to tempt the appetite.

Mr. BERGEN said—I have no faith that the buts of corn-stalks are valuable for food. I know that the tops and leaves are. Formerly it was the practice on Long Island to top the corn after it begins to ripen. Those stalks well cured were the most valuable feed we could obtain for cattle or horses. Both kept fat upon them, rejecting only a small part of the hardest portion.

Hedges.—Mr. TOWNSEND gave his experience with hedges, and earnestly advocated the white English hawthorn. He has a hedge of this kind upon his farm, near Skaneateles, which is over forty years old, and is a perfect fence against all kinds of farm stock. He keeps it trimmed to about four feet high, except where it is used as a screen along an orchard it grows twelve feet high. Trees that are grown singly in the field often obtain a hight of 25 feet, and produce a peck of seed, which, if carefully treated, will afford from 10,000 to 12,000 plants. To get the seed ready for planting in the Spring it is mixed with sand where it will freeze and thaw during the Winter, or kept moist in barrels in the cellar, where the pulp rots, and can be easily washed from the seed. Great care is necessary in planting to keep the birds and chickens from the seed-bed, and frost from the young plants which are very tender. In his section this thorn is not subject to blight to any great extent, and is easily cured by sprinkling with powdered lime. Blight sometimes destroys pink hawthorn hedges, and that is perhaps one of the causes of prejudice against them. A good many farmers in my section are planting new hedges. The plant is set at one year old, cutting the tops off near the ground, fifty plants to a rod in a single row, the ground being prepared as it would be for a corn crop. The next season the plants are cut one inch above the first cut, and afterward they must be kept properly trimmed every year to make a good hedge.

Mr. CARPENTER said that one of the best hedges he had ever seen was made of Honey Locust, which Mr. Townsend objects to because it is so difficult to keep trimmed in proper shape.

List of Fruits for the vicinity of New-York.—Dr. TRIMBLE called up this question, and moved that the Club adopt the following list, which it recommended several years since:

SUMMER APPLES.—Early Bough, Early Harvest, American Summer Pearmain, Summer Rose.

AUTUMN.—Autumn Bough, Gravenstein, Hawley, Fall Pippin, Porter, Jersey Sweeting.

WINTER.—Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Monmouth Pippin, Spitzenberg (Esopus), Tallman's Sweeting, King of Tompkins County, Boston Russet.

SUMMER PEARS.—Doyenné d'Eté, Dearborn's Seedling, Beurré Giffard, Rostiezer, Tyson.

AUTUMN.—Bartlett, Seckel, Beurré d'Anjou, Beurré Superfin, Doyenné Boussock, Duchesse d'Angoulême (on Quince), Flemish Beauty, Fondante d'Automne, Sheldon, Urbaniste.

WINTER.—Beurré Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, Beurré Diel, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield.

CHERRIES.—Belle de Choisy, Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish, Black Eagle, Downer's Late Red, Early Purple Guigne, Elton, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood.

PLUMS.—Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperial Gage, Washington or Bolmar, Smith's Orleans, Jefferson.

PEACHES.—Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early York (Large), Bergen's Yellow, George IV., Oldmixon Free, Morris White.

CLINGS.—Heath, Large White, Oldmixon.

NECTARINES.—Downton, Stanwick, Early Newington.

APRICOTS.—Dubois's Golden (American variety), Peach or Moorpark.

GRAPES.—Delaware, Diana, Concord, Union Village, Hartford Prolific.

QUINCES.—Orange, Rea's Seedling, Portugal.

CURRANTS.—Large Red Dutch, Versailles, Victoria, Large White Province, White Dutch, Black Naples.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Downing's Seedling, Houghton's Seedling (hardy American varieties, and free from mildew).

RASPBERRIES.—Hornet, Franconia, Orange, Belle de Fontenay.

STRAWBERRIES.—Triomphe de Gand, Bartlett, Wilson's Seedling (acid), Hooker's Seedling (sweet), Jenny Lind.

BLACKBERRIES.—New-Rochelle (or Lawton), Dorchester, Newman's Thornless.

To this there were some strenuous objections. Mr. BERGEN objected to the names of the Summer Apples for their indefiniteness. Who knows, said he, by the Summer Rose and Early Bough what they are? Then of Early Harvest there is one yellow and one red. Finally, he contended "that no list could be made to suit the locality of New-York, because upon one side of the city, in Westchester County, the Strawberry Apple is one of the best early varieties. On Long Island it is so worthless we are cutting down the trees. The Summer Pearmain, which is an excellent apple in some places, is not at all adapted to this locality. Several kinds that are said to do well in Westchester County will not do at all on Long Island. Dr. Trimble says that it is very important that new beginners should have a carefully prepared list, with only a few sorts which they would be sure would give satisfaction if recommended by such a body as the Farmers' Club. Grant all that, how can we recommend such a list when we know that all these sorts will not do well in every place within a small circuit around this city."

Mr. CARPENTER said—I would certainly reject Summer Pearmain, and I would head the list of Summer apples with that most delicious and best of all the Primate. I would place Early Joe next. It always does well, and ripens next after the Sweet Bough, which is a universal favorite. The Jersey Sweeting should be placed upon the list of Summer apples instead of the Autumn.

SOLON ROBINSON inquired if there was any one fruit which could be recommended as suited to all localities.

Mr. BERGEN replied that the Bartlett pear was the only one. Mr. Carpenter said it was very singular, but true, that some varieties of pears which grow finely upon his farm, were worthless upon his neighbors', and other sorts which his neighbors produce have never succeeded with him. This proves, said Mr. Bergen, that no perfect list can be made for any place. The person who is ordering trees must exercise some judgment of his own, as to what will suit his own particular case. He also criticised with some severity, the committee who made up this list, as not being practical fruit growers. Finally, the list was referred to Mr. Carpenter for revision, but, practical as he is, we have no idea that he can make an unobjectionable list.

The Wilson Strawberry.—Mr. PLANK, Mechanicsburg, Pa., says it will not run out after producing one or two crops, if kept well trimmed of runners. "I plant in rows 3 feet apart, plants 15 inches in the row. Cultivate with hoes; break off runners as they appear; careful not to injure the plants in the least. Treated carefully in this way, will produce three full crops at least. I will mention that my ground is not sub-soiled nor trenched; neither is it highly manured."

Grapes that Do Well in Eastern Pennsylvania.—Mr. PLANK says: "In the Spring of 1861, I set out Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Diana, Delaware, Clinton, Rebecca, Hartford, Prolific, and several other inferior varieties. Vines all one year old; all fruited last season; all ripened well excepting Diana, but none compared in beauty and productiveness to those old standards, the Isabella and Catawba—the Catawba best of all."

We recommend the following list of grapes in the proportion of the figures to each name: Concord, 15; Delaware, 10; Hartford Prolific, 5; Diana, 5; Catawba, 5; Crevaling, 3; Maxatawna, 3; Allen's Hybrid, 3; Clinton, 2; Isabella, 2; Union Village, 1; Alvey, 1, and the new grape called Iona, 2, and after it is sufficiently propagated to reduce prices, it is probable the proportionate number would be greatly increased.

Michigan Marshes—What Shall be Done with them?—An owner of marsh land writes from Webster, Mich., for some information as to what those who are similarly situated shall do with such land. He says: "There are to-day millions of acres of just such land in this State that needs to have something done to it; and the man who can furnish us with a method whereby these lands can be reclaimed and made to produce good timothy or red-top, and which will not cost more than the price of land around it (from $15 to $25 per acre), deserves the warmest gratitude from all who may live on or near a Michigan marsh. These marshes are part and parcel of our farms, and we desire to see them producing something different from their natural grass. Many farmers who have creek marshes with a clay or gravel subsoil have brought them into tame grass by ditching. But what can be done with marshy or springey bottoms, or where the marsh muck is from three to five feet deep, is the question. Some have tried ditching and dragging without any perceptible results. Tame grass either dries out altogether, or becomes dwarfed, and is scarce worth the harvesting. Now, then, if any of you have ever possessed any such land, and made it a fit place for the growth of anything else than snakes, toads, and the everlasting sick'l grass, please give three thousand wolverine farmers the benefit of your experience."

As none of those present have had any experience, we give our "Wolverine" friend a hearing, in hopes it may elicit some facts of great importance to a great many people, not only in Michigan but all over the West.

Ventilation, Cooking, and Farmer's Food and Health.—Mrs. C. J. PENNOYER of Sharon Station, ventilates this question upon an experience of over half a century, as follows. She says: "I was reared in a farm-house where there was everything to make life comfortable, with fire-places in all the rooms, and an abundance of wood, too. Yet it was sometimes too cold, but now, with stoves, we need ventilation. In the kitchen we can always open doors, and if need be a window, too, and yet be much more comfortable than with the old fire-place. The superior advantages of the improved cook-stove over the old fashioned fireplace for cooking I think no one will deny. No woman who has ever cooked over a fire-place could be prevailed on to leave her stove, yet I do not believe that 'low ceilings and want of ventilation' are the cause of 'pale faces,' as much as the 'food question.' No class of people can live as well as the farmer. He can raise the most he wants to eat. He can have good grain, fresh vegetables, an abundance of fruit, if he is a true man; and he can go to his flocks and herds and poultry yards, and have meat that he knows is not diseased; and that is more than can be said of those who do not raise their own food. The more simple the food and plain the cooking, if well done, the better, and, in my opinion, much of the ill-health and pale faces in farmer's families come of the present modes of cooking, which are sought out in modern 'cook books,' and by which dishes are formed that would sicken any but a gormand, such are their vile compounds, and so unlike the plain food formerly in use in farmers' families, when there was no better ventilation, and very few pale faces. I think the human stomach is something like conscience, the more you sin against it, the harder it becomes. How often you hear the remark, if you object to certain kinds of food: 'It does not hurt me.' The healthiness of pork for food is not sufficiently discussed. Is it wholesome? We think not, and no pig pen has been found on our premises for twenty-five years, and no part of the animal has entered into our bill of fare."

Although this question of food for farmers has been pretty thoroughly discussed in this Club, such hints are always acceptable, and much more profitable than potato or moon theories.

Crops Natural to a Micaceous Soil.—ABEL MERRILL writes from Plainfield, N. H., that the rocks in Orange County, Vt., are micaceous limestone, and the soil full of mica, which produces wheat, oats, India wheat, red-top grass, clover, potatoes, pumpkins and dandelions, as though they were natural to this kind of soil, but Indian corn does not produce well. Mr. Merrill also begs the Club to "thrash some of us Down Easters for our damnable spelling. A New-England metropolitan paper always prints so: *The Times'* Despatch, Mr. Adams' Letter, Mr. Banks' Army. Cannot a paper issuing 50,000 daylies afford the last s. Should not expect anything better at Omaha or St. Jo's.

"The Athenians (Bostonians) might be supposed competent to spell Greek. But no! They have got *diphtheria* right but once all Winter. New-York has beaten them repeatedly."

Alas! says the Club, for the errors of language, but alas, again, again and again, for the critic, who blunders worse than those he criticises. Mr. M. has been sadly corrupted in his orthography by some of those "50,000 daylies," which always print "so" instead of thus.

Cheese-Making.—WM. H. BRIGGS, Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., wants the Club to discuss cheese-making, but he forgets that New-York City is a cheese-eating and not a cheese-making locality, and that persons competent to give instruction are seldom in attendance from the country. We append a paragraph from his letter:

"Some old people think you must kill the calf on a full stomach, and save the curd; but by this method you are sure to have a disagreeable taste, which is commonly called rennety cheese. I have made cheese from fourteen cows, and only used nine rennets in the whole season, making 4,200 pounds of cheese, beside what we used in our own family. My method is, let the calf stand from fifteen to eighteen hours after he has been with the cow before he is killed; turn out anything that may be in the rennet, and pack in salt; let it remain there until wanted for use, then soak in water, and keep salt in the bottom of the jar continually, and stir every morning."

Talk about Fruit.

The meeting of the Club on March 10 was opened by Prof. TOURBUR, who read a letter from John C. Helper, Reading, Penn., presenting some beautiful apples, resembling the belleflower, which he desired the Club to name, but no one present could do so, though all conceded great excellence to the fruit.

Another letter was read, asking advice upon the following point: A lot of dwarf pear trees on quince were set last Autumn, about the same depth that they stood in the nursery, upon ground so mellow in the holes dug for the trees that, in settling, it has carried the trees down till they are now two to four inches lower than when first set. "Now, what shall I do—take hold of the trees, and lift them up, and work the dirt under the roots or fill up the holes level?" Mr. DODGE and SOLON ROBINSON expressed themselves decidedly in favor of filling up. E. WILLIAMS thought it would depend much upon the subsoil whether it would answer for trees to stand so low. If that is dry, he would fill up. Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. HOLTON both agreed that if pears set upon quince are set so that the junction will be covered three inches, it will be an advantage.

EDWARD CHASE, North Yarmouth, Maine, writes that raising orchards pays the best in that town of any way of cultivating land, yet there are persons who have not a tree, and give as a reason for not planting them, that they shall never live to enjoy the fruit.

Mr. HOLTON replied, what if their fathers and grandfathers, and all of ours, had said the same thing? Such people ought to be denied the privilege of ever tasting fruit. It should hang above their reach to tantalize them until they were cured of such selfishness. Mr. Chase says that apple trees can be bought there for six cents each, which the buyer can graft the next year after planting out, and in a few years they begin to bear. He has had fine specimens the third year after grafting. He recommends planting an orchard in quincunx, the rows 30 feet apart, and trees 25 feet apart in the row. This form and distance will occupy all the space, when the trees are grown.

Upon the question of what sort of gooseberries to plant? E. WILLIAMS said that he would not give a cent a load for any of the English sorts. He has come to the conclusion, after long experience, that if the American sorts do not give satisfaction it is not worth while to grow any.

Mr. LYON said that he had twenty-two sorts, and that the Whitesmiths and one nameless, a yellow berry, are the only ones that are worth growing.

WM. S. CARPENTER said that he had tried forty foreign varieties of gooseberries, and that they all mildew so badly that they are not worth preserving. There are American sorts that do well—the Mountain Seedling, the Houghton, and the Downing, are pretty sure, and I hear of one originated by the Shakers at Watervliet, N. Y., that is very promising.

SOLON ROBINSON—The Shakers at Lebanon, N. Y., have them. Seedling gooseberries, that are quite promising, being large and healthy—not as good as the best English varieties, but much more sure to give satisfaction.

Dr. PARKER, Ithaca, N. Y., called attention to the gooseberry and currant worms, which are devastating all the bushes in Central New York, completely denuding them of leaves while in fruit, so that it is wholly ruined. This worm is about three-fourths of an inch long, with a black head, striped with yellow, and resembles the worm known as the rose slug. It is yet unnamed; is not a caterpillar, as it has no hairs. It is so ravenous that in three or four years the life of bushes is destroyed. It appeared suddenly last year at Ithaca, upon some French currants, and may have been imported with them, though it has been several years in other parts of the State.

E. WILLIAMS said—Yes, at Rochester, for three or four years, and is likely to be disseminated from there.

Mr. WILLIAMS, sen., said that it appeared in Yates County, where he then lived, three years ago, and was very destructive. It is rapidly spreading over all Central New-York.

How to Make Wine, and What is Wine?—C. J. ROBINSON, Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., writes as follows:

It seems to me that the term "wine," when applied to any fermented juice or liquids other than grape-juice is a misnomer, as much so in point of fact, as the calling of the rhubarb plant a "wine plant." Wine is properly the fermented juice of grapes, and contains alcohol, variable proportions of grape sugar, bitartrate of potash, and some tartrate of lime, with a very little malic and tannic acids and mucilaginous matters, beside œnanthic acid, and in old times œnanthic ether and some volatile oils, derived from the grapes or produced by fermentation. The tartrates are characteristic of the wines produced from the grape, and do not characterize fermented currant, gooseberry, rhubarb or apple juices; citric acid being contained as the chief acid of the currant, gooseberry and rhubarb juice, while malic acid is that of the apple. Currant, gooseberry and rhubarb juices, therefore, are not "wines," but are similar to "punch" made of lemon juice and alcohol sweetened. For the successful manufacture of wine the presence of tartaric acid is all essential, for upon its tendency to unite with the potash, also present in the pulp of the grape, and to form the acid tartrate of potash (cream of tartar)—a salt soluble in the pulp, but not soluble when, by fermentation, alcohol is formed in the juice, and which is therefore thrown down and separated from the wine, forming "tartar"—depends the superiority and greater healthfulness of true wine over the fermented liquors of other pulpy fruits, plants, &c. In the various fruits and plants commonly used in the manufacture of domestic wine or liquor, the acids present are chiefly malic and citric, which form with potash salts soluble not only in the fresh juice, but also in the fermented liquor. They are consequently not thrown down or separated out of the wine, as alcoholization goes on in the fermenting vats or casks, and their presence in the "wine" renders the latter unhealthy, it being liable to become acid in the stomach, and to produce derangement of function in that organ. Hence, the real superiority of the wine of the grape above the fermented juices of other fruits depends not upon fancy, nor an uneducated taste, but upon the production of an alcoholic liquid not containing within it substances injurious to digestion. Some of the Club strenuously object to the admixture of sugar in grape-juice in wine-making. Unquestionably, it is improper to add sugar to grape-juice, that contained, while in the pulp, a proper proportion of sugar to produce what might be denominated normal wine. If, however, the vintage fails, as it generally does in our Northern regions, to develop a due proportion of sugar, would it not be advisable to make up the deficiency by adding sugar—after it has been converted into grape-sugar—rather than produce an inferior and ill-prepared compound? Every kind of grape-juice is nothing but clear water, holding in solution the several ingredients before mentioned, of which sugar is the most important and variable in quantity in different samples, and which, by its production of alcohol, is the very *life* of all wines. Experiments continued for eight years, in Germany, have proved that grape-juice contains, in the average, in 1,000 pounds: sugar, 240 pounds; free acids, 6 pounds; water, 754 pounds. These are the proportions found in wine grapes grown in European wine districts, where the proportion of sugar varies from sixty to thirty per cent, that of free acids from two to four per cent, and that of other matter from three to five per cent. The case, however, is quite different in this country, where the average of acids is much greater, and that of the sugar far less. The famous "Scuppernong" grape, which produces the best or highest-flavored wine in America, yields but a trifle over nine per cent of sugar—five per cent less than is actually required to preserve the wine. The Catawba yields, as ascertained by experiment, between twenty-one and twenty-two per cent of sugar, and the Clinton nearly the same; grown at the North the Catawba yields only sixteen per cent; the Concord, eleven per cent; the Isabella, if ripe, fourteen per cent. The sugar converts itself into alcohol by fermentation; and two per cent of sugar will produce, in the average, one per cent of alcohol. Wine containing less than about eight per cent of absolute alcohol, cannot be preserved or kept—even under lock and key—for any great length of time, in a good condition. Therefore, to obtain real wine from a vintage of inferior quality, the proportions before indicated must be secured by adding sugar, and, if needs be, both sugar and water; thus may the juices of grapes, grown in unfavorable climates and localities, which usually contain a surplus of acids, be ameliorated. Do not, gentlemen, be over cautious about the little alcohol produced from the added sugar; it is far less deleterious to the "inner-man" than vinegar, so say the doctors. To recapitulate: all wines, except that made from grape-juice or such juice with sugar, are highly deleterious to health when used as a beverage; on the contrary, true wine, when not used to excess, is harmless and healthful. And, furthermore, grape-juice deficient in either of the elements requisite for producing such wine, may be so ameliorated by the aid of chemistry as to produce a wine nearly equal at least, to the very best that was ever made.

Mr. HOLTON replied that however true theoretically, wine making by this rule would be impracticable for families, because they could not determine the chemical constituents of the must, so as to know what additions to make. The only course to insure good wine, as a general thing, is to grow such grapes as will make wine without adding sugar or tartar. He gives 14 per cent of sugar to the Isabella when ripe. Unfortunately it seldom ripens fully in this vicinity, and it is always deficient in tartar, or something else that is necessary to make wine. The compound that is usually made of Isabella grape-juice, with sugar added, is no better than the liquor made from other fruit and sugar, which the gentleman condemns as unhealthful.

Mr. JUDD criticised the declaration that the alcohol in the wine was less deleterious than vinegar, arguing that the latter was a necessary and healthful condiment of food—that in character good fruit vinegar varied but little from the acid produced in the stomach from vegetable substances, and that experience has proved vinegar healthful.

Mr. WILLIAMS, sen., made a long argument against the use of vinegar, contending that all acid taken into the human stomach should be in its natural condition in the fruit.

Mr. COB said that vinegar was not only healthful, but is used as a curative of disease, particularly the scurvy.

A Question About Planting Apple Trees was discussed. E. WILLIAMS said that a person had a lot of apple trees, part of which were transplanted last Spring, and that the whole were required to be removed this Spring. The place intended for the orchard is now a rye-field. What shall he do—dig up a portion of the rye and set the trees permanently, or can he safely set them in a

Wilmington Blockade.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Associated Press correspondent at Newbern, N. C., under date of the 19th inst., quotes a passage taken from *The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal*, in which it is stated, in reference to blockade-runners, that the statistics for the past year show that, on an average, only one out of twenty have been captured.

In rough weather the blockaders are obliged to go to sea.

These statements are utterly at variance with the truth. Since the middle of July last thirty-three sea-going steamers have been captured or destroyed in attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington.

The vessels blockading the bar never leave it under any circumstances of weather, but ride out the gales at their anchors, or keep under way just off the bar, and they are never to be found even a short distance from their usual stations except during the prevalence of such gales as blockade the bar more effectually than any fleet can do by the heavy seas which break over it, and completely prevent ingress or egress.

The Wilmington papers formerly were filled with advertisements of the sale of goods which had been brought into that port by blockade-runners. It is a remarkable fact that it is seldom that such advertisements are now to be found in their columns.

It is the policy of the Rebels to make such representations as will aid their agents abroad in negotiating their cotton stock and certificates, and animate the speculators to renewed investments in blockade-running steamers, and for political effect.

To this end many devices are resorted to. The names of the vessels are frequently changed and their numbers thus multiplied. Vessels starting from Nassau and Bermuda are driven back, unable to enter, and their profitless return is announced as "an arrival from Wilmington." The Captain of the steamer Don, captured on the 11th inst., stated that she was captured on her ninth attempt to run into Wilmington, and of those nine attempts, she had been forced to return to Nassau, whence she started, four times, having been unable to pass the blockade. In private letters captured on the Don, the Mary Ann and Scotia, one writer states that "not one (1) vessel in ten (10) gets in;" another laments the loss of his correspondence; another states that he "expects no more letters—shall not get them, so many blockaders about." The testimony of all these, unconscious witnesses is corroborative of the stringency of the blockade, and the hazards and difficulties of the enterprise.

Hampton Roads, Va., March 25, 1864.

New Publications.

Just Published:

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for APRIL.

CONTENTS.—No. XXVIII.

Sir Charles Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. By a Presbyterian Clergyman.
Enone.
The Young Author's Dream. By Edwin R. Johnson.
The Great Lakes to St. Paul. By Robert Dodge.
English and American Taxation. By Egbert Hurd.
Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa Colton.
The Love Lucifer. By S. Leavitt.
Sketches of American Life and Scenery. By L. D. Pychowska.
Our Government and the Blacks. By William H. Kimball.
Out of Prison. By Kate Putnam.
Lice and How to Kill Them. By Hugh Miller Thompson.
Was He Successful? By Richard B. Kimball.
Benedict of Nursia, and the Order of Benedictines. By Rev. Ph. Schaff, D.D.
Hannah Thurston.
Glorious! By L. G. W.
The Isle of Springs. By Rev. Mr. Starbuck.
The Development of American Architecture. By A. W. Colgate.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation of Arkansas Bonds. By Hon. R. G. Walker.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

All Communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 50 Greene-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Newsmen.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP. BY THE HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c.

PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

This work, first published last Fall, has already reached its Fifteenth Edition, and the demand has thus far been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or Husbandry ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably *the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America*. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

From The New-York Tribune.
"In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and general management of Sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish a sound and thorough treatise on Sheep Husbandry."

From the New-England Farmer, Boston.
"THE PRACTICAL FARMER—is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep."

From J. H. Klippart, Sec'y of Ohio State Board of Agriculture.
"I shall with great pleasure recommend the 'Practical Shepherd' as being the great American work, if not really the best work in the English language on the subject."

From the Hon. I. Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture.
"I beg to thank you for the very interesting work, 'The Practical Shepherd.' It was much needed, and fully supplies the wants of the farmer."

From The Maine Farmer.
"The name of the author, the Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guaranty of its completeness and reliability."

From Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Agricult'l Society.
"It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published and does great credit to Dr. Randall."

From Hon. T. C. Peters, former Editor of The Wool Grower.
"The book is all that any one could ask on the subject. It is the best of its kind, and superior to the hitherto standard—Youatt. You have fully vindicated your fastidious taste in the style the volume is issued."

From the Ohio Farmer.
"The reputation of the author—who ranks as the authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for 'The Practical Shepherd.'"

From The Michigan Farmer.
"Mr. Randall has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry."

From The Country Gentleman and Cultivator.
"As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of any of the kind now before the public."

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated, and bound in superior style. Price $1 50. Those not supplied by Agents can receive copies by mail, post-paid, on forwarding the price to
D. D. T. MOORE,
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.
AGENTS WANTED for above work.

FLAX and HEMP CULTURE.—Just published, the Sixth Edition of "A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE, embracing full directions for Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c., &c. Also, an ESSAY, by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c. With Botanical Descriptions and Illustrations." This work, first published last season, is in handsome style, pamphlet form. Price only 25 cents, for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S. or Canada mails. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The second quarter of Vol. XV. of this valuable and immensely popular AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY WEEKLY commences April 2—and hence now is a good time to subscribe. The RURAL is known and admired in all sections, outside of Rebeldom, from Maine to Minnesota and Canada to California. It comprises over a dozen distinct departments, including Agriculture, Horticulture, Sheep Husbandry, Domestic Economy, Literature, News, &c., &c., and employs THE BEST TALENT. Among its Editors and Contributors are the Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practical Shepherd," who conducts the department devoted to Sheep Husbandry, and P. BARRY, esq., author of "The Fruit Garden," and former editor of *The Horticulturist*, who ably treats upon Horticultural affairs. Indeed (as the *N. E. Farmer* said years ago), THE RURAL is like a honey-comb, having sweets in every cell. Terms, only $2 a year—less to clubs. Specimen numbers sent, post paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

HUMAN FACES, considered in their general form. Illustrated with engravings of distinguished persons. PHYSIOLOGY. News from Dreamland. Heat and Cold. Mind and Body. Truth, in Love and Friendship. High and Cold, Low and ... Heat and Impurity, Coldness and Sublimity. OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS. A Happy Woman. Six Generations at Once. Rapid Multiplication. Wisdom in Love-making. Kisses. Standards of Beauty. SAVAGE WARFARE. Indian War-Talk. Planning a Massacre. An Escape. Lust Words. Photography. Art and Artists. Tricks of Language. Diamond Mad. Sleep, Its Necessity. A New Book Wanted. Lines on Noses. SUNDAY SCHOOLS, an Address by the RT. REV. BISHOP CLARKE of R. I. A Hint to Teachers. Law of Association. Teaching adapted to Temperament. Erroneous Ideas of Religion. Sunday Schools must be made attractive. All this and much more in the APRIL No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 15 cts. by return of first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR 60 CENTS, the JAN., FEB., MARCH and APRIL Nos. of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL sent by return post; or, a year for $1 50. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, and all the portraits of distinguished men, send at once to
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SEED CATALOGUE.—Our Illustrated SEED CATALOGUE and GARDEN MANUAL for 1864, containing over seventy pages of closely-printed matter, will be forwarded to any address upon receipt of a three-cent Stamp. It contains a complete list of everything new and desirable in Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with many useful hints for their treatment and cultivation, and is a valuable Hand-Book for every lover of the Vegetable and Flower Garden. Address McELWAIN & BROS., Springfield, Mass.

EMANCIPATION.—The Results of Emancipation in the French and English Colonies, and in the Danish, Swedish, and Dutch Colonies. Production and Commerce; Wages and Property; Indemnity; Questions of Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Population, Social Condition, &c. By AUGUSTIN COCHIN. 1 volume. Price $1 50. For sale at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, and by WALKER, WISE & Co., Boston. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1 50.

HORACE GREELEY'S NEW BOOK.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT, A HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. BY HORACE GREELEY.

This work will be very fully illustrated by Maps and Diagrams of Battle-Fields, and will contain at least 140 fine steel-plate Portraits.

The following extracts from notices of the press, many of which are from Democratic journals, attest the high estimate in which the work is held:

"We are pleased to hear that Mr. Greeley is writing this history, for his acquaintance with the facts has been so close and constant that a work from his point of view will be of the greatest interest."—SATURDAY EVENING POST, PHILA.

"His earnest convictions have for some years made him a diligent student of some special parts, which other historians will have to work up for the occasion."—BOSTON ADVERTISER.

"A storehouse of valuable information, the work will stand, when completed, like a farmer's corn-crib after harvest, packed full of golden grain."—N. Y. INDEPENDENT.

"He has few equals as a writer of vigorous English. His editorial style in The Tribune is always a refreshing contrast to the inanity of the would-be fine writers, who try to disguise poverty of conception by copiousness of language."—NEW-YORK WORLD.

"It is enough to say that Mr. Greeley's treatment of the subject is honest, straightforward, thorough, and earnest, as all who know him would expect."—BROOKLYN UNION.

"His worst enemies must, in all candor, admit his rare ability as a forcible political writer, his fearless honesty as a man, his entire familiarity with the great question which is the topic of his book."—DAILY TIMES, BURLINGTON, VT.

"If we know anything of the American heart, as it is now being purified in the furnace of national affliction, Mr. Greeley is making a book which will have a larger sale, and exert a wider and deeper influence upon the minds and hearts of this and future generations, than any other American historical work which has yet been produced, or is in the course of production."—DAILY EXPRESS, LANCASTER, PA.

"His chapters are not editorials; his narrative does not haste; his logic is not 'chopped;' his style is not controversial; his survey is large, and calm, and eminently historical."—BUFFALO DAILY EXPRESS.

"The author's well-known ability, and the position he has occupied for a quarter of a century, make him more competent to be *the* Historian of the War than any other man on the continent."—DAILY EVENING NEWS, FALL RIVER, MASS.

"The diction of the work is in Mr. Greeley's best style, and he shows everywhere his minute acquaintance with the subject."—REPUBLICAN, CARTHAGE, N. Y.

"We hesitate not to say it promises to be the most complete and valuable history of the great 'American Conflict.'"—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, AUBURN, N. Y.

"We may at least safely rank it as the first really philosophic and historical account of the present war which is to come before the reading public."—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

"The foot notes in which it abounds are the very pith of excellence, and they display a familiarity with American men and things that few men possess."—VERMONT WATCHMAN.

"We believe there is not another man in the United States who could, within the same limits, give so complete and accurate a narrative of the drift and progress of American opinion and action in respect to Slavery as that now before us."—ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

"We have examined several works on the Rebellion already issued, but none of them can compare to this work or in any way supply its place."—COURIER AND GAZETTE, ZANESVILLE.

"The work, of which specimen sheets are now before us, promises to be all and more than was anticipated."—DAILY EVENING JOURNAL, LEWISTON, N. Y.

"It goes back to the fountain head, to the root, to the source, and with master hand, traces the growing conflict through all the entire period of our National life, until it culminates in the wicked Rebellion we are now engaged in putting down. * * * It is the work of a great and original thinker. It is fresh, vigorous, inspiring. It will be eagerly sought, and the more eagerly the better it is known."—JOURNAL, FREEPORT, ILL.

"Mr. Greeley has doubtless designed this as *the* labor of his life, which is to bring him directly in contact with coming generations."—DAILY PRESS, PATERSON, N. J.

"Violent partisans will not be satisfied with this work. The god of their idolatry is not sufficiently deified. But the great mass of thoughtful people will find it a rich storehouse of political knowledge."—THE WOOL GROWER, CLEVELAND, O.

"If what is to come is like what we have before us, this will be *the history* of the war."—NORTHERN INDEPENDENT.

"All statements are well fortified with statistical proof, and altogether the work promises to be the most valuable history of the Rebellion yet issued."—HARTFORD DAILY POST.

"Mr. Greeley has succeeded in condensing invaluable historical matter, only found widely scattered elsewhere."—SANDUSKY COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

"Of all who have undertaken to write a history of the present Rebellion, none are so eminently qualified, in our estimation, as the author of the present work."—PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS, CINCINNATI, O.

"If a thorough knowledge of events and a vigorous pen are all that is necessary, he is just the man for the task."—CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL.

"The most authoritative source of information on the causes and events of the present war."—SENTINEL, BRIDGTON, ME.

"The specimen before us fully sustains in style, printing and embellishment, the highest expectations which the public had a right to form."—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

"As to the spirit in which he undertakes the task, our dissent from his political views shall not dispose us to impeach his professed intention to adhere to historic justice. The prospectus contemplates a degree of liberality to which the veriest Rebel can take no exception."—PROVIDENCE PRESS.

"It may be thought that perhaps the author has been getting up a TRIBUNE ALMANAC on a larger scale, interesting only to politicians. This is a mistake, for he has so combined facts, figures, and rhetoric with attractive narrative, that whoever takes up the book must necessarily read it, statistics and all."—BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES.

"The public will await its appearance with eager interest."—DETROIT TRIBUNE.

"Those who desire a complete manual of facts relating to our history, and who would arrive at an intelligent conclusion relative to their duties as citizens, should consult this work above all others ever emanating from the American press."—NASHVILLE UNION.

"We are glad to see the work in such hands, and to know that it will be pursued with a resolute will."—NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

"No living American writer could produce a more honest and truthful history of the Rebellion than Horace Greeley."—NEW-ORLEANS TIMES.

"No one can peruse this work without being astonished at the research displayed. * * * No scholar or politician, whatever may be his private political opinions, can afford to be without it, as an examination will convince him."—UNION AND JOURNAL, BIDDEFORD, ME.

"It will prove of far more utility and give a clearer insight into the causes of the Rebellion, as well as a concise history of events following in the train of Secession, than any other work of a similar character."—INDEPENDENT BANNER, CLARION, PA.

"It is, indeed, one of the most valuable additions to American literature ever put to press."—DAILY EAGLE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"It must prove to be a record of lasting value."—CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, NEW-YORK.

"It is a book which every man in the land should have."—HERALD, RUTLAND, VT.

"No history of the war omitting the view from Mr. Greeley's standpoint, can justly be deemed complete."—JERSEY CITY CHRONICLE.

"The type and paper are magnificent. * * * We judge, from a rapid glance over the letter-press of the portion thus submitted to our review, that the work of narration has been performed compactly, justly and ably, and in the interest of freedom, though not in any manner to mar the fairness of the work."—THE CONGREGATIONALIST, BOSTON.

"The pages now before us furnish a sure guaranty of what the work will be. No one can read them without admiring the candor which characterizes them, and being satisfied that the work will be one of which our country may be proud."—PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS, CINCINNATI, O.

"We have carefully examined this elaborate work, which commences with the original settlement of our country, and can hardly find language to say enough in its favor."—REPUBLICAN, SAGINAW, MICH.

"It is a most valuable history, and will be sought by men of all political parties."—DAYTON JOURNAL, DAYTON, O.

"The work will be invaluable to every one who wishes to know the real history of the times we live in."—BUCKS COUNTY (PA.) INTELLIGENCER.

"We have no hesitancy in predicting that this will be the best history, in all respects, of the Great American Conflict."—UNION, CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

"It would be a voucher, if we knew nothing else of the author than is here furnished, that it will be a *history*, in the highest sense of that most abused term."—COURIER, RONDOUT.

"From the reputation of Mr. Greeley as a writer of excellent and forcible English, and from his intimate acquaintance with the politics of the country, we have no hesitation in saying there will be no better history of the Rebellion written."—STATE GAZETTE, TRENTON, N. J.

"It is this dealing with the *ideas* of the Rebellion, as well as its occurrences, which constitutes the characteristic value of the work. In its pages we find more of candor, and less of bias and prejudgment, than we expected."—SOMERSET UNIONIST, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

"The author unquestionably designs to make it the great work of his life."—REPUBLICAN, SALEM, O.

"The name of the author at once stamps the work with merit and interest; and what did Mr. Greeley ever put his pen and talents to that did not awaken interest, even in the minds of his enemies!"—NEWS-LETTER, EXETER, N. H.

"Mr. Greeley's personal sketches are inimitable. He has been so intimately connected with the 'public men of the day' for years past, and his memory is so tenacious of incidents that have occurred under his own immediate observation, that in this particular his book will possess an interest unattainable by any other."—DAILY JOURNAL, EVANSVILLE.

"Mr. Greeley has undertaken a mighty task, the fulfillment of which will be of vast benefit to the world at large, and entitle him to its lasting gratitude."—HERALD AND TORCH-LIGHT, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

"A work that will survive when the many faulty so-called 'Histories,' which are now having a temporary sale, have passed into oblivion."—MOHAWK VALLEY REGISTER.

"No handsomer paper or printing has been seen in any recent issue even of the 'Riverside' press."—HARTFORD TIMES.

O. D. CASE & Co., Hartford, Conn., GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Chicago, Ill., } Publishers.

J. C. DERBY, No. 441 BROADWAY, New-York, General Agent for the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

I. N. TERWILLIGER, Noblesville, Indiana, General Agent for Indiana.

LEVI BONNEY, Adrian, Michigan, General Agent for Michigan.

EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Astor House, has just published a fourth edition of No. 46 of THE SCALPEL, edited by E. H. Dixon, M. D., containing the following articles:

Diseases of Defective Nutrition in the Young; Can Medicine Cure Consumption, Spinal Disease, or Diseases of the Joints?

Diseases of the Rectum, Bladder, and Uterus; their sympathetic symptoms in other parts of the body.

Hemorrhoid, Fissure, Fistula; their insidious character and symptoms.

Circumcision; its true meaning—was it a religious or a hygienic rite?

Varicocele; what is it, and what are its effects on health?

Neuralgia and Anemia; what are they? People who are blood and nerve-starved; what is the cure?

The Early Decay of American Women. Is it proper to check the increase of family?

Treatment of Stricture by Internal Incision: a new and simple instrument.

Does Idiocy and Scrofula originate from the Marriage of Blood Relations, or are they due to Incompatible Temperaments?

An article on Leucorrhea and its treatment by local application with a new instrument invented by the Editor.

Sixty pages octavo, elegantly printed; 25 cents each No. Inclose to Box No. 3,121.

"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human family."—Horace Greeley.

Nos. 44 and 45 contain the articles on Tobacco: Its Influence on the Organic Nerves, on the Heart, Lungs, Kidney, and Bladder, and on Virility.

The June number will contain an article on Delayed and Difficult Menstruation.

Remit $1 for the four Nos., or 25 cents each one.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

PRICE FIFTEEN CENTS.

This popular ANNUAL contains:
ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA for 1864;
The usual CALENDARS of Sun, Moon, &c.—New and Complete Tide Table;
JEWISH and MOHAMMEDAN ANNIVERSARIES;
PLACES OF PRINCIPAL STARS FOR EVERY NIGHT IN THE YEAR—Interesting to the Young.
DIFFERENCE OF TIME AT PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE WORLD;
RISING, MERIDIAN and SETTING of the Visible Planets.
ELECTION RETURNS—Full and Accurate Votes of the Soldiers;
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—Cabinet Officers—Supreme Court—Ministers to Foreign Courts;
NAMES and TERMS of U. S. SENATORS;
NAMES of MEMBERS of the XXXVIIIth CONGRESS;
ABSTRACT of LAWS passed at the Last Session of Congress;
STATE GOVERNORS—Time of Elections, &c.;
REBEL GOVERNMENT;
REBEL SENATE and HOUSE, &c., &c.;
THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE: THEIR AREA, POPULATION, ARMY, NAVY, COMMERCE, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, etc.;
THE GREAT POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF EUROPE: A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE POLISH, THE GERMAN, THE ITALIAN, THE DANISH-GERMAN, AND THE TURKISH QUESTIONS.

PRICE 15 cents; 10 copies post-paid, $1; 100 copies, sent by Express, $8. Cash orders solicited.

We can supply back numbers of the Tribune Almanac for years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863. Price 15 cents each, post-paid.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Spring No. of this magnificent Fashion Magazine, with a double-mammoth Colored Fashion Plate, six full-size Patterns, Braid Sheets, and Splendid Novelties for the Spring Fashions, now ready. Single, 25 cents, mailed free on receipt of price; yearly, $1, with one dollar's worth of extra Patterns as a Premium. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERESTING.—Portrait and Character of the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, do. Lieut. W. Pittenger, Dr. John S. Darcy. Human Faces, illustrated by likenesses of Napoleon, Menchikoff, Queen Catharine, Charlotte Corday, Louis Eighteenth, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc. News from Dreamland; Our Social Relations; A Happy Woman; Standards of Beauty; Wisdom in Lovemaking; Savage Warfare; Lines on Noses; Sunday Schools, by Bishop Clarke of R. I., and other Good Things, in APRIL No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STAFFORD'S LETTER OF ADVICE—Five splendid Anatomical Engravings—contains information not found in any other publication. Every woman should have a copy. Sent in a letter free by mail for 10 cents. Address Dr. STAFFORD, Post-Office Box No. 4,652, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

REV. Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. JOHN S. DARCY, and Lieut. W. PITTENGER, with Portraits, Characters, and Biographies, with heads of Napoleon, Menchikoff, Charlotte Corday, Queen Catharine, Louis XVIII., Madam Genlis, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc., in April No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cts., or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Insurance.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES, $585,085 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL, (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks), CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low, as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

Employment.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere, to sell Imperial Portraits on Steel of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT and Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. Send for Circular to L. BILL, No. 16 Spruce-st., N. Y.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS of education and intelligence can find employment in the Middle and Eastern States by addressing Box No. 2,345 Philad. P. O.

PAYING BUSINESS.—AGENTS WANTED by the AUBURN PUBLISHING Co., everywhere to sell the latest HISTORY OF THE REBELLION and other popular books. Terms liberal. For full information write to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW.—Every Family and every Soldier must have it. Retail price $1. $10 capital will clear $100 per week sure. For an Agency, address E. A. BALLOU & SON, Haverhill, Mass. Samples for Agents sent by mail for 30 cents when desired.

TO PRINTERS.—We want two or three first-rate JOB COMPOSITORS; they must be familiar with good work; quick and thorough. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS—Wanted, an experienced, middle-aged PRINTER, thoroughly conversant with all branches of the mechanical portion of the business of a daily—must also understand job work and the prices—to oversee in an office and take all responsibility from the Editor and Proprietor. Address box No. 148, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$75 TO $150 PER MONTH.—THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY WANT AN AGENT in each county, to solicit orders for their new $15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., inclose a stamp, and address T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O., General Agent for the United States.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing-Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every County at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—To sell the best and most popular Illustrated History of the Great Rebellion yet published. Vol. 1st is ready. Also, several other beautifully illustrated and rapid selling Books. For circulars, address CHAS. TUTTLE, No. 111 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, WITH COG WHEELS, WARRANTED.

33,818 SOLD IN 1863.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town. EXCLUSIVE LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS offered and EXCLUSIVE SALE guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 347 BROADWAY, New-York.

To Farmers and Others.

WHITE OR GRAY WILLOW.—Cuttings of this valuable Fence and Screen Tree, genuine, 10,000, packed, $20. Liberal discount to the trade. CURRANTS, 20 sorts, 2 year Red Dutch, strong, 1,000, $30. GOOSEBERRY, strong, 2 and 3 year, Houghton and Cluster, 1,000, $30. RASPBERRY, Doolittle, true, 1,000, $25; Catawissa, 15c. GRAPES, Catawba, Concord, Delaware and 40 other sorts, wintered in cellar or well-covered trenches. Apple Rootgrafts, 10,000, packed, $70. APPLE TREES, best stock ever offered, largely of proved hardy sorts for the North-west, 1 to 4 years, 1,000, $40 to $65. Also Pear, Plum, Cherry, &c., &c., with great stock of Evergreens and Ornamentals. Send red stamp for catalogues. Address Bloomington Nursery, Illinois. F. K. PHŒNIX.

SUPERIOR FARM LANDS.—20,000 Acres Franklinville and Lake Tract, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on Railroad running from Philadelphia to Cape May, 25 miles south of Philadelphia, in LOTS to suit purchasers. Circulars, with reports of Solon Robinson, the Hon. William Parry, and others, with full information, sent free by addressing JOHN H. COFFIN & Co., or, WILLIAM ARROTT, Franklinville, N. J.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 30 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey. Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland and Rural sent free. From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune: "*It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*"

J. A. DURKEE & Co., FLOUR AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in Broom Corn and Handles, No. 13 WHITEHALL-ST., New-York.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—All our Plants were laid in and carefully worked last season. Such plants are much more valuable than those produced in the ordinary way. Send for catalogue, inclosing stamp. J. KNOX, Box No. 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.—We can supply superior Vines of this invaluable Grape, one, two and three years old, at from 25 cents to $1 each; $2 50 to $10 per dozen; $12 to $75 per 100; $100 to $500 per 1,000. Send for Catalogue, inclosing Stamp. J. KNOX, Box No. 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORWAY Spruce, for Hedges, Wind-Breaks, &c., 18 in. to 2 ft., $8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., $6 per 100. Other Evergreen, Shade, and Fruit Trees, &c., at low rates. DAVID J. GRISCOM, Evergreen Nursery, Woodbury, N. J.

FREE!—One evening spent in showing the RURAL AMERICAN secures $3 worth of Delaware, Concord, or other grapevines FREE! Samples sent free to all applicants. T. B. MINER, Clinton, N. Y.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE! THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with an experience of 24 years, again offer for sale a uniform article of Poudrette at low prices. The experience of thousands of customers attest to the fact that it is the cheapest and the very best manure in market, and particularly adapted for TOBACCO, CORN, POTATOES, and GARDEN TRUCK. The Company manufacture also BONE TA-FEU in substitute for Guano, from bone, night-soil, and guano, ground fine. Price $45 per ton. A pamphlet containing directions for use, prices, &c., may be had free by addressing a letter to the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

GUANO FERTILIZERS.—Peruvian Guano, Swan Island do., Bruce's Fertilizer, Hoyt's Superphosphate, &c., by the Cargo or single Ton. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt replies. Address GEO. E. WHITE & Co., No. 55 Cliff-st.

SUPERIOR FARM LANDS—20,000 Acres at low prices. Franklinville and Lake Tract, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on Railroad running from Philadelphia to Cape May, 25 miles south of Philadelphia, in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars, with reports of Solon Robinson, the Hon. Wm. Parry and others, with full information, sent free by addressing JNO. H. COFFIN or WM. ARROTT, Franklinville, N. J. Also, Improved Farms from 20 acres upward.

Miscellaneous.

KNITTING MACHINES, unequaled for the knitting trade generally. Manufactured by the Dalton Improved Knitting Machine Co., corner Centre, Duane, and Reade-sts. Send for a Circular.

INFORMATION WANTED.—My Husband, Dr. JOHN S. GRIFFITH of the Borough of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, on the 16th of November, 1863, left Huntingdon; his destination Albany, Mo., Gentry Co.; the route which he intended was from Huntingdon to Cincinnati, O., by railroad, from thence to St. Louis, Mo., by river, from thence by railroad to St. Joseph, Mo.—the Doctor not being heard of since. His description—age, 37; 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, slightly bald, black beard, large Roman nose, heavily set, small foot; weight, 150 pounds; neat and particular in his dress. I will give a reward of $25 to any one for information of his whereabouts—truly authenticated. Any information sent to me, at Albany, Gentry County, Mo., would be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. ELIZABETH A. GRIFFITH.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS! Messrs. MUNN & Co., publishers of "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries. Messrs. MUNN & Co. have had seventeen years experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors. Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free, on application. Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & Co., 37 Park-row, N. Y., or cor. F and 7th-sts., Washington, D. C.

GRAND OPENING of SPRING CARPETINGS at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms; elegant new styles of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings; also, Imperial Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed. One Price. No urging to buy. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

MOUNT VERNON IRON WORKS and BUCKINGHAM & Co., or KOKOSING IRON WORKS, CONSOLIDATED.—Manufacturers of (every required size) PORTABLE ENGINES, STATIONARY ENGINES, FARM ENGINES, Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Union Cone Mills and Evaporators. Portable Saw Mills furnished on short notice. Having large shops, good tools, and plenty of good mechanics, we can fill orders promptly. Address C. & J. COOPER, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., are Perfectly Pure. THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches produced by bleaching.

TOILET AND STAPLE SOAPS. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York, Manufacturer of every style of soap.

500,000 FEET SYCAMORE or BUTTONWOOD WANTED—Cut 13 and 15 inches wide, 1½ inches thick, free from checks and knots, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Address JACOB LORILLARD, New-York.

BOWEN'S MICROSCOPES, magnifying 500 times, for 50 Cents. Five of different powers for $1. Also, Dr. Merrifield's great work on PREVENTION AND CURE of CORNS. Mailed free for 25 Cents. Address F. E. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston, Mass.

TO PAINTERS.—A SUBSTITUTE for BOILED OIL, costing one-half, may be found in MEUCCI'S PATENT PAINT OIL. For painting roofs, iron and outside work, boats, &c., it is unequaled. HIDER & CLARK, General Agents, No. 51 Broad-st.

REYNOLDS Turbine Water-Wheels.—Detentions from Ice, Backwater, Low Water, Breakdowns, &c., make many a mill unprofitable for lack of a good Wheel. Avoid these troubles, and make your mill pay. Wheels warranted. Tallcot & Underhill, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

EMBLEMATIC SIGNS—Watches, Eagles, Spectacles, Mortars, Guns, Hats, Keys, Pens, Bells, Liberty Caps, &c., &c. Signs and Window Shades of every description. Send for Circular. S. T. BAILEY, No. 5 Chatham-square, New-York.

THE PATENT "STAR" NO-CHIMNEY BURNER for KEROSENE OIL LAMPS and LANTERNS gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell, and requires no chimney. It can be carried and handled freely without being extinguished. Every consumer of Kerosene Oil wants it. Samples sent free for 50c. Agents wanted. Send for circular. PETER ESSIG & Co., Manufacturers, No. 2 Platt-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS. PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS. We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of PAPER BAGS, made of the best stock, and designed especially for GROCERS and TEA DEALERS; also, PAPER FLOUR-BAGS, to hold 12½ lb., 25 lb., and 50 lb., made of the best Manila Paper, and suitable for Grocers and Millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of BAGS constantly on hand and for sale at the CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. B. E. CLARK & Co., Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Musical Instruments.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

Financial.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON, BANKER AND BROKER, No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD AT BEST RATES.

STOCKS AND BONDS of all kinds bought and sold at Board of Brokers, EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION. Information on all subjects connected with my business cheerfully given to inquirers. Correspondence solicited, and reference made to my customers through the country. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS, BUT SUBJECT AT ANY TIME TO SIGHT DRAFT.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., BANKERS, AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y. All issues of U. S. SECURITIES Purchased and For Sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, Subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, Bought and Sold on Commission.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS to a Limited Number of Shares of the GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY are open at our office. Papers containing the Report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us. MORSE & Co., No. 24 William-st.

Medical.

PILES CURED!—The only positive cure for this most distressing and debilitating disease is the "SPANISH PILE DESTROYER." This preparation though recently introduced in this country, has cured more cases of Piles than all the remedies that have been in existence for more than a century past. Cases of forty years standing cured readily, and with the same number of applications as those of a few months. In offering this cure to the American people, I wish it distinctly understood *that it is a positive cure and not a "remedy" for the purpose of making money only*, and to convince all who may have doubts in this matter, I make the following offer: Whoever purchases a box of the SPANISH PILE DESTROYER and is not cured by its use, can have his or her money returned by calling at my place of business, or by forwarding me of the fact by letter. It is entirely unlike the worthless "Remedies," "Ointments," "Salves," "Washes," etc., heretofore offered, the effect of which has only been to aggravate the disease, or alleviate it for a time. Sold only by me at my place of business, No. 116 West Baltimore-st., opposite the Sun Office, or sent by mail *post-paid* upon receipt of two ($2) dollars U. S. currency. Address R. P. CALDERWOOD, No. 116 West Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? Of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, or any disease of the Sexual or Nervous System? If so, use one box of OLD DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS. They will cure you in thirty days or less. They are purely Vegetable, and are the only genuine Specific Pill in this country. No change of diet necessary, and a cure warranted. A box sent (post-paid) on receipt of $1. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible-House, New-York, Agent for the United States.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON (Marshall's). An infallible cure for "Female Weakness," and all Uterine complaints of women. Price $1 50 per bottle. Five bottles for $6. THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS. The best Pills in the world for family use, and for all Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents per box. Address all orders to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

ATTENTION, LADIES. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. Sold by all druggists. JOB MOSES, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will cheerfully send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), free with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the same, which they will find a *sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

DR. GONZALE'S Purifying, Reinvigorating SYRUP DE LOXA, for Cutaneous Diseases, Female Complaints, Disordered Liver, Biliousness, and impurity of the Blood, affords universal relief. GONZALE'S PULMONIC PERUVIAN OIL, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Incipient Consumption, is unrivaled. GONZALE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PERUVIAN OINTMENT, used with the SYRUP DE LOXA, is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints, etc. Certificates of their efficacy are received daily. Syrup $1, Oil $1, Ointment 75 cts. Sent everywhere. J. W. CARLE, 60 Liberty-st., N. Y.

TO THE READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.—The Rev. CHARLES E. KING earnestly calls the reader's attention to the letter in the last *Weekly Tribune* from the Rev. Philip Peregrine of Pennsylvania, in relation to his PRESCRIPTION. Persons in any stage of CONSUMPTION, or who are suffering from *Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh*, or any affection of the *Lungs, Throat*, or *Air-Passages*, or who are afflicted with derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, or with disorders of the Stomach, *Liver* or *Bowels*, should write at once, (inclosing stamp,) for the PRESCRIPTION, which is sent, FREE OF COST, to all who need it. Address REV. CHARLES E. KING, STATION D, BIBLE-HOUSE, N. Y. It should be borne in mind that the most *active treatment*, in *Consumptive cases, especially*, should be pursued *during the mild seasons*.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. Among many subjects, treated in this work, are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver, and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Barrenness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the sight and throw aside Spectacles, Marriage, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand things of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages; 100 illustrations. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or books forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

YE Pimpled, Blotched and Ulcerated victims of Scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

DIPHTHERIA! Dr. HIATT'S DIPHTHERIA CURE never fails to cure Diphtheria. It has cured thousands. It acts constitutionally and locally, hence cures the worst cases. Warranted to cure. Single packages $2; by the dozen, $16. Address A. H. HIATT, M. D., Wheaton, Illinois.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass'n, Philadelphia, Pa.